FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1847. [NO. 1594.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. E. NEWBY,
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

RALEIGH
Classical, Mathematical, and Military Academy.

THE year is divided into two Sessions of five months each: the first Session beginning on the first day of January; the second session on the first of July.

Terms of Tuition—Payable in advance.

For the Classes,	$20
For common English branches,	15
For English including the higher branches of Mathematics, the same as the Classes.	
For Modern Languages,	10
For Book keeping,	8
For Juvenile Stories—Reading, Writing and Spelling,	12

For any additional studies, an extra charge of $3
For Military Tactics, no charge.

Instructors.

Col. and Superint. J. M. LOVEDAY, Principal
Mathematical and Military doc. S. M. PRESTON
Modern Languages, Mr. ——— BRADY
Book-keeping, J. S. NICHOLS
Juvenile Department, ROBT. WHITEHURST

Board can be had with the Principal at a very low price.

To prevent unnecessary expenses, the pocket-money of Students should be deposited with the Principal.

Raleigh, Dec. 1847. 93-6t

FEMALE SCHOOL,
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

Mr. & Mrs. Burwell, Principals.
Signore Antonio di Bartino, Teacher of Music, Drawing, Painting in oil and wax for rooms, Teacher of Italian.

THE Spring Session will commence on the 25th of January, and close the last of May.

The arrangements are thoroughly complete by Mr. Burwell, whose success highly recommended him as one of the first school's in the North.

The number of Boarders in our family is limited to six, but board can be had in most respectable families. Our extra charges are few. Those who board in our family are instructed in needle-work gratis; and any in the second or fourth Latin and Vocal Music without extra charge.

Terms—Payable in advance.

Board and Tuition,	$75 00
Tuition for Day Scholars,	12, 15 & 17 50
Music, on Piano or Guitar,	20 00
Use of Piano for practice,	5 00
French, Spanish, or Italian,	15 00
Drawing,	10 to 20 00

Hillsborough, Dec. 7. 93-3t

DAVID SHAW,
CONFECTIONER.

HAS just received a supply of new crop RAISINS, whole, half, and quarter boxes. Also, a lot of new crop PRUNES, of superior quality, in fancy boxes.

Dec. 14. 93-3w

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at the Market House, on the first day of January next, before Xmas, unless previously disposed privately, the Negro boy MOSES and LEWIS, under contract. Negro Women among whom are good cooks, &c.

At the same time and place, if not previously rented, will be rented for one year, the OREGON HOTEL.

WM. S. MULLINS, Ex'r.
of John Mullins, dec'd.
Dec. 13. 93-3w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will, on the first Monday in January next, expose to public sale, at the Market House in the town of Fayetteville, 420 acres Pocket and Timber LANDS, lying on Buck Creek, 5 miles from Cape Fear, in Cumberland county.

Also, a valuable NEGRO MAN.

A credit of six months will be given purchasers to give bond and approved security before a title to the property is made.

A. A. McKETHAN,
Executor to the last Will and Testament of Neil McLaren, dec'd.
Dec. 4, 1847. 93ts

A New Tailoring Establishment.

THE undersigned have taken the New Store at the West end of the Lafayette Hotel, and next door to Mrs. McRae's Dwelling, where they will carry on the business of TAILORING in all its branches.

They will always keep the latest fashions for Gentlemen's clothing.

They flatter themselves their work will compare with any Tailoring done in the State, either in cut or workmanship of the garment.

HUGH GRAHAM.
A. J. WOODWARD.
Fayetteville, Oct. 16, 1847. 85-6m

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, an assortment of Ladies' **DRESS GOODS.**

New style Cashmeres and Plaids, some very fine.
Handsome articles of Plaids for children.
Mourning and half do Cashmeres and De-Laines.
24 pc. Grass Cloth for Skirts.
Colored and black Kid Gloves.
Evening Dresses, plain and embroidered.
Purse, silk, and steel Bead Bags.
Large Woollen and Cashmere Shawls.
Cook Linings and Flannels.
Cassimeres, for Pants.
Tweeds and Kentucky Jeans.
Bed Ticking and Blankets.
Coffee and Sugar.
Fine Chewing Tobacco, &c.

W. G. MATTHEWS.
No. 3 Green street.
Oct. 2, 1847. 85tf

9 VALUABLE SLAVES FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the County Court of Moore, the subscriber will, on the 1st day of January next, at the late residence of Moses Kidd, Sen., dec'd, near Waddill's Ferry, sell at public sale, Nine Young and Likely NEGROES, belonging to the estate of said Moses Kidd, Sen.

Terms—Six months credit, purchasers giving bond with approved security.

ALF'D BROWER, Adm'r.
Dec 4, 1847 93-ts

ROCKY FORD ACADEMY.

THIS Institution will be open for the reception of Pupils on the 1st Monday in January next, under the care of

J. B. McCALLUM, A. B., Principal.
GILBERT PATTERSON, Assistant.

The Scholastic year will be divided into two Sessions,—the one commencing on the first of January, and terminating the last of May; the other the first of July, and terminating the last of November. The rates of Tuition are $6, $8, and $10 per Session. Board can be had in respectable families, near the Academy, at $6 per month.

Dec. 1, 1847. 92-3w

TEAS!

AGENCY of the N. YORK CANTON TEA COMPANY.
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN AMERICA.

THE CANTON TEA COMPANY has been popularly known for many years. This is the largest and oldest Tea Establishment in America. The public have had full proof of their integrity and responsibility.

They possess facilities, in relation to the Tea Trade, in a very abundant degree, and doubtless superior to any other Tea Concern in America. Their scrupulous regard to all principles that tend to elevate the character of a large house, is well understood, and has already secured them a connection probably larger than all other Tea Establishments united, and they consequently are determined to sell Teas purer, more fragrant, and perfect for the prices in the aggregate, than any house in the world—China excepted.

They most zealously invite the attention of the inhabitants of this town and vicinity to their Agency, where complete assortments are always on hand. They feel no hesitation in stating, that wherever a single trial is made, a very decided preference is given to the celebrated Teas of the Canton Tea Company.

Reader, make the experiment! Subject in all cases to be returned if not approved of.

These superior Teas are put up in one pound, half pound, and quarter pound packages, and perfectly secured from light and air.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Agent.
Dec. 1, 1847. 92tf

VALUABLE BLOOD STOCK
FOR SALE.

WM. PENN FLATTERER, owner of the Grey Eagle Michael Stakes at Newmarket, Eng. and 1st Odtober Meeting of 1843, by Mulatto, sire of Orrville and the famous mare Eleanor, and sire of imp. Leviathan, imp. Margrave, etc. dam Clare, by Mormon son of Whiskey and young Nosette by Dumdedie, —g. d. Harpaliee by Gohanna —g. g. d. Amazon by Drayer—g. g. g. d. Fractious by Mercury—Woodpecker mare —Everlasting by Lemuse—Hyena by Snap—Miss Beason by Regulus—Midge, Squirrel, Camille, Ace's dam by Bertram's Childe's—Honeywood's Arabian—Mr. Bowe's Beetly Turk mare, dam of the two True Blues, &c. Flatterer was a good racer himself, and is so from every description of mares are very fine. His locality is exceedingly advised, and he is now in excellent order.

CLARENDON, by imp Flatterer, dam Comet by the late Hon John Randolph's Gracchus, son of imp. Diomede, who was also sire of the renowned Sir Archie —g. d. Vaen by Tratafgar—g. g. d. Nettletop by imp. Spread Eagle a celebrated race mare that sold for $22,000, a price, in fact day, rarely paid for any nag—g. g. g. d. by imp. Shark—g. g. g. d. by imp. Juno—g. g. g. g. g. d. Thoroughbred mare then belonging to the late Thos. Tabb, Esq. of Gloucester county, Va. A lordly young horse, whose colts are very large, handsome, and promising.

ST. MARK, by imp. Flatterer, dam by Monsieur Tonson, all that is known of her pedigree, but she is believed to have been thoroughbred. A smart, stout, compact, and beautifully formed horse, and of great promise—untried.

Proposals will be received for farming these horses, should they not be disposed of by the commencement of the next season.

For terms, which will be reasonable and liberal, apply to

P. P. JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 1, 1847. 92tf

NOTICE.

BEING desirous of moving to the West, I will sell privately disposed of, offer for sale on Wednesday the 29th day of December, 500 or 1000 and 1500 acres of Timber and Turpentine LAND, on which there are 240,000 turpentine boxes, two years old. Also, a Saw Mill, in good order, a good Dwelling and all necessary outhouses. There is on said land about 130 acres cleared, in a fine state of cultivation, and some fine land to clear, of which there is some rich swamp land, said to be surpassed by none. The situation is pleasant, healthy, and every way desirable.

The above Land is situated on the West side of Cape Fear River, 14 miles North of Fayetteville, on the Raleigh road, and averaging 2 miles from Cape Fear and 2 from Little River. Persons wishing to see the above land can do so by calling on the subscriber.

—ALSO—

Stock of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Corn, Fodder, Oats, Peas, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Blacksmiths' Tools, Turpentine Tools, Farming Utensils, &c. Terms made known on day of sale.

JOHN McNEILL.
Dec. 4, 1847. 92ts

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE.

THE following valuable property, belonging to the estate of the Hon. John Campbell, deceased, is offered for sale by private contract:

That large plantation known as the Carlos place, lying on the river Pee Dee, in the District of Marlborough, S. C. This plantation contains about 1400 acres, of which 200 acres are cleared.

Also that other tract of rich river land known as the "Forlorn Hope," also lying on the river Pee Dee in Marlborough District, S. C. This tract contains 734 acres, of which about 200 acres are cleared.

These two tracts will be sold either separately or together. They join each other, and together, would make an excellent plantation. The terms will be made known and the premises shown, on application to Alexander McQueen, Esq., near Cheraw, S. C., or to the subscribers, at Cheraw. Early application is requested—before the 1st of January next if practicable.

BLAKENEY & MACFARLAN,
Attorneys for Mrs. Jane Campbell, Executrix.
Cheraw, Nov 12, 1847. 90-1st Jan.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1847.

David Gister, Executor of Jeanet Dalrymple, dec'd, ex. The Rev. Daniel Johnston and others.

Petition for Probate of a Will.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William D Johnston, James S. Johnston, James S. Dalrymple, William Dalrymple, and John Harrington, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in this State, for said absent persons (they being some of the next of kin of Jennet Dalrymple, dec'd.) to be and appear at the next term of this Court, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday in January 1848, and then and there make objection, if any they have, wherefore the said paper writing, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of said Jennet Dalrymple, shall not be admitted to Probate.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Carthage, the fourth Monday of October, A. D. 1847, and 72d year of American Independence.

A. C. CURRY, Clk.
[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 90-6w

DONALDSON ACADEMY.

THE Trustees having re-purchased the property formerly known as the Donaldson Academy, have leased it to the subscriber for a term of years, for the purpose of establishing a HIGH MALE SCHOOL, in which the various English, Classical and Mathematical branches shall be thoroughly taught.

The Institution is beautifully situated on Haymount, in the vicinity of the U. S. Arsenal.

The buildings and grounds are ample and well adapted to the purposes of a School.

The Principal proposes to receive into his family a limited number of boys, who shall, at all times, be under his immediate supervision and control; and who, in regard to their morals, manners, and mental improvement, shall enjoy all the advantages of a select boarding school.

Students of bad characters or idle habits, will not be received or retained in connection with the school.

The Principal being well known in this community as a Teacher, deems it unnecessary to produce testimonials of his qualifications for his profession. Suffice it to say that his whole time and energies shall be devoted to the moral and intellectual training of the youth who may be committed to his care.

There will be two Sessions in the year, of five months each.

The vacations will occur in the months of June and December.

The exercises of the Institution will commence on Tuesday the 4th day of January 1848.

Expenses payable quarterly, in advance.

The rates of tuition will vary from $6 to $10 per quarter, according to the advancement of the student.

Boarding $12 per month, including washing, fuel and lights.

Testimonials from the Rev. James Carnahan, D. D., President of Princeton College; Rev. Sam'l Miller, D. D., Rev. Archibald Alexander, D. D., Profs. Theological Seminary, Princeton, N. J.; and from Prof. Joseph Henry, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, Washington City.

REFERENCES:

Rev. J. C. Col. Cheraw, S. C.; Col. W. T. Hedlie, W. D. Johnson, Esq., Rennerville, S. C.; Gen. W. J. Cowan, John I. McWilliams, Esq., Bladen county, N. C.; Rev. James O. Andrew, Mocksville, N. C.; and in Fayetteville, Rev. Henry B. Pattee, Benj. Robinson, M. D., Rev. C. Mallett, Rev. Adam Cornelius, Gen. McNeill, Esq., Hon. J. D. Dobbin, James Martin, Esq., Wm. B. Wright, Esq., J. G. Shepperd, Esq.

DANIEL JOHNSON, P. principal.
Dec. 4, 1847. 92-3w

FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE next Session will commence the first Monday of January 1848. Punctual attendance at the opening of the Term is very desirable.

It is the object of the founders of this Institution, not only to give a thorough and accomplished education, but to do it at a comparatively moderate expense.

Board, washing and bedding, with tuition in the literary branches, require from $45 to $47 per Session of five months. The above, with music on the Piano and all the ornamental branches, $75.

There are also some contingent expenses for Books, Stationary, Fuel and Lights.

In addition to the Instructors heretofore employed, the services of the Rev. E. W. Pfaff, a man of finished education, possessing the highest qualifications for teaching Music, both instrumental and vocal.

A set of Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus will be in service next Session.

With our increasing means and facilities, we hope more fully to merit the patronage of our friends who have already favored us, as well as of those who may be induced to make trial of us in time to come.

J. R. McINTOSH, Principal.
Nov. 23, 1847. 92-3w

SALE OF SLAVES.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Superior Court of Law, I shall expose to sale, at the late residence of Alsoton Marsh, dec'd, on Monday the 10th of January, 1848, certain SLAVES belonging to the said Estate, for the purpose of effecting a division. Terms at Sale.

DUNCAN G. MACRAE, C. S. C.
Cumberland Co., Nov 22, 1847. 90ts

VALUABLE
NEGROES AND LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will offer at Public Sale, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Thursday the sixth day of January next,

FIVE VALUABLE NEGROES,

VIZ. HARRY, a good Blacksmith, 47 years of age. NEIL, his son, 17 years, who is also in working at the Blacksmiths' trade with his father for two years, and is said to be very smart. WATTY, a son of Harry, 9 years old, very likely—GILBERT, a boy 15 years old, very likely and good character. MARY, a sister of Gilbert, 19 years old, also very likely and good character.

The above Negroes are known to be of good family, raised well, and sold for no fault.

I will also offer for sale, at the same time and place, the following pieces of **LAND** in the town of Fayetteville and its vicinity:

100 acres of Land on the South West side of Mallett's Mill Pond, with a very good house and kitchen on it.

One Lot in Town, of 4 acres, called the Shop Lot, with two houses thereon.

One other Lot in Town, of 11 acres, called the Stable Lot, with a good framed house thereon.

One piece of Land of 150 acres, called the Council Hall Land; and

One other tract of 250 acres, called the Stone Quarry.

The Negroes will be sold for Cash;—the Lands on time, with good paper. I can sell any of the above property at private sale, if applied for.

W. H. BEATTY.
November 16, 1847. 90ts

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold at the Court House door in the Town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 3d day of January next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., by Decree of the Court of Equity, the following valuable REAL ESTATE, to wit:—

80 acres, adjoining Thomas McLaurin and Arch'd Holmes.

215 acres, joining Thomas McLaurin and the Baker land.

An undivided half of 200 acres, House tract of the Howell land.

One-half of 75 acres Swamp Land joining Arch'd Holmes. The above known as the Howie lands.

Terms: A credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

—ALSO—

320 acres of Land, lying on the waters of Bone's Creek, late the property of Duncan Munroe.

Terms: One-fifth cash; 6 months credit for the remainder, with good security.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.
Nov. 20, 1847. 90ts

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold on the premises, near the Grey's Creek Church, on Monday the 10th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, M., 750 acres of LAND, late the property of Absalom Marsh, dec'd, upon a credit of six and twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH.
Clerk and Master.
Nov 20, 1847 90ts

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Ag't.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan will be dissolved by mutual consent, on the 15th day of December next. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, by the 1st January, 1848; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, until the 15th Dec.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.

A. A. McKETHAN will continue the Carriage-making business at the old stand, having purchased the entire interest of Mr. Gardner. He hopes to be able to supply his customers and receive a liberal patronage. No pains will be spared to give general satisfaction in the business.

A first rate wood worker who understands making wheels, will find steady employment on application to

GARDNER & McKETHAN.
Fayetteville, Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

INVALUABLE
FAMILY COMPANION.

"IN LECTURES on the Eye of the Lungs, Causes, Prevention and Cure of Consumption, Asthma, and Diseases of the Heart. Outline Lectures on Laryngeal and Bronchial Consumption, or Ulceration of the Throat, Larynx, and Windpipe, and on Ulceration of the Skin, Scrofula, Bowels, Kidneys, Liver, Scrofula, Blood, Cancer, and Female Complaints. By Dr. ——, of Philadelphia, a guide to perfect health and long life. 28 Engravings, 324 pages. 50 cents. Postage 24 cents. By SAMUEL SHELDON FITCH, A. M. M. D. at 707 Broadway, New York.

Any person remitting fifty cents, free, will receive one copy, by mail, to any part. The Trade supplied.

July 6 1847. 50-ewly

FRESH FRUIT—Just received,

10 WHOLE, half, and quarter boxes RAISINS.
3 kegs Malaga Grapes,
5 boxes Figs, fresh,
1 firkin Dates,
1 box Lemons.

—ALSO—

10 72 lb. boxes assorted Candies,
12 boxes Sardines,
12 dutto Lobsters.

W. PRIOR.
Nov 23, 1847. 90-4w

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps.

CALL and see our very handsome selection of HATS and CAPS; and Men's, Ladies' and Misses' BOOTS and SHOES.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

Fancy Goods, Toys, and Perfumery.

JUST received, a large assortment. For sale at PRIOR'S.
Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have received and offer for sale, a full assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.
—ALSO—
A general stock of Groceries.

Consisting of all the articles usually sold in this market.

J. HUSKE & SON.
Nov. 1, 1847. 87tf

$15 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 31 inst., my negro boy named GEORGE, between 23 and 25 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, yellow complection, very smiling countenance, stout and likely. It is possible that he is lurking about Fayetteville. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him again.

NEILL McPHAUL.
Gillispolis P. O., Robeson county, N. C. 93-3w
Dec. 7, 1847. *

INFORMATION WANTED.

A YOUNG Man named Alexander McRae, laboring under mental derangement and loss of speech, left his friends in August last, and is supposed, if alive, to be in some of the upper counties in this State, as it is understood he was seen in the neighborhood of Davidson College about the last of September. He is 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, has fair complexion and light hair. Any person communicating information to me at Bostick's Mills P. O., Richmond county, N. C., so that he may be found, will confer a great favor on his afflicted relatives.

DANIEL S. McRAE.
Dec. 4, 1847. 93-3w

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76t

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

MANUFACTURING STOCK.

A FEW Shares of the Capital Stock of the Phœnix Manufacturing Company of Fayetteville, for sale. Apply, for terms, to

E. J. HALE.
Dec 1. 92-3w

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE late residence of the Hon. John Campbell, dec'd, is offered for sale by its present owners. It is situated in a very healthy part of Marlborough District, in an excellent neighborhood, and contains several hundred acres of lively pine land, with all suitable buildings for the comfortable residence of a planter. Application may be made to Mrs. Gause, on the premises, or to

DUDLEY & JOHNSON.
Cheraw, Dec. 1. 93-3w

NEW AND EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber is now receiving an unusually large stock of articles in his line, composing all the variety of

School Books

Commonly used in this part of the State; a larger stock of

Law, Medical, and Miscellaneous Books.

Than he has usually kept; cheap and superfine Cap and Letter Papers, Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, Quills, Steel Pens, Red, Black, Blue, and Indelible Ink, Slates, fine Pen and Pocket Knives, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases, Diamond Pointed Gold Pens, with or without the case, Pearl and Shell Card Cases, beautiful Note Papers, Envelopes, Inkstands, &c.

All of which he will sell, wholesale or retail, at his customary low prices.

E. J. HALE.
Sept. 27.

NEW BOOKS.

Wilkes's Exploring Expedition, 5 vols. very cheap.
The Statesman's Manual, containing all the Messages of all the Presidents, with a Memoir of each, and a History of their Administrations; 2 large vols.
Paulding's History of the U. S.; 3 vols.
Cooper's Naval History.
Lewis's Oregon.
Webster's Dictionary of Practical Quotations.
Maxims, Chart and Freemason's Monitor.
Prescott's Conquest of Mexico.
" " Peru.

For sale by E. J. HALE.
Oct. 1847.

FOR the cure of Headache, Giddiness, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Heartburn, Dyspepsia, Piles, Worms, Dropsy, Asthma, Itchings of the Skin, Fevers of all kinds, Colds, Gout, Gravel, Female Complaints, Nervous Complaints, and all other diseases arising from IMPURITIES of the BLOOD, and MORBID SECRETIONS of THE LIVER AND STOMACH.

Every disease to which the human frame is subject, arises from impurities of the blood or derangement of the digestive organs. These Pills being compounded exclusively of such ingredients as alone intended should operate on the impurities of the Human System, strike at the root of the disease, removing all impurities from the body, opening the pores externally and internally, separating all foreign and obnoxious particles from the Chyle, so that the blood, of which it is the origin, must be thoroughly pure—necessarily exerting a free and vigorous action to the Heart, Lungs, Liver and Stomach, thereby restoring health, by opening the pores, cleansing the veins and arteries, manipulating all the natural veins and purifying the blood; they render the system not only thoroughly sound, but also impervious to disease, even when all other means have failed.

Within the last twelve months, more than one hundred cases of the *most aggravated* forms of Dyspepsia have been cured by the Medicine, where ng d doctor, the Blue Pill, and almost every other means had been resorted to without any benefit, and when death stared its miserable victim fully in the face.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE and J. H. & J. MARTINE.

DR. GORDON'S PILLS.
GREAT ARRIVAL!

30 Bushels or 25,000 Boxes of Dr. Gordon's Fusion Pills.

THE vast and increasing demand for this new and justly celebrated Medicine, and the numerous cures they are daily effecting in all portions of the country where they have been introduced, of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints and Bilious Diseases, with their well known attendants, Sick Headache, &c., has induced the undersigned to make arrangements to receive their stocks direct from the Proprietor, and would say to their numerous customers that they are prepared to supply them, wholesale or retail, at New York prices.

☞ $2 per dozen, or 25 cents per box.

By P. MELVIN COHEN, No. 19 Haynes-st.

☞ A full stock received by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, and on inquiry will be found in all country Stores.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS.

TESTIMONIALS.—Extract of a letter from Dr. Warner, of Philadelphia, Feb. 2, 1846: "Your Pills are the mildest in their operations, and yet most powerful in their effects, of any that I have ever met with in a practice of eight and twenty years. Their action on the chyle and hence on the impurities of the blood, is evidently very surprising."

Extract of a letter from Dr. Henry Hall, of Quebec, L. C., March 6, 1845: "For bilious fevers, sick headaches, torpidity of the bowels, and enlargement of the spleen, Dr. Peters' Pills are an excellent medicine."

For sale by all the Druggists in Augusta, Hamburg, and in Charleston by P. M. COHEN.

Also, for sale by the Druggists generally, HARRISON'S OINTMENT, an unfailing remedy in the cure of all kinds of Wounds, Sores, Scalds and Burns, and the Piles. ☞ Price 50 cents.

☞ A fresh stock received by S. J. HINSDALE, E. J. HALE, and J. H. & J. MARTINE.
August 10. 76-ewly

Bleak Warrants for sale here.

"I conjure Generals Taylor and Scott, and every individual in their armies, to declare upon their honors, whether the Mexican General who has combated against them in the north, and in the east, and even in the centre of the Republic, until the 10th of the present month, has not fulfilled all his duties to his country."

So speaks Santa Anna, in reply to the charge of cowardice brought against him by the discomfited Mexicans. Let him appeal to President Polk. He gave him a "pass" to the head of the army, and *he* should now step forward and vindicate his "timber-toed" friend from all unjust aspersions.—*Indiana State Journal.*

The Rev. Mr. Stewart advised three questions to be put to ourselves before speaking evil of any man; First—is it right? Second—is it kind? Third—is it necessary?

POETRY.

ANGRY WORDS.

BY JAMES MIDDLETON.

Angry words are lightly spoken
In a rash and thoughtless hour,
Brightest links of life are broken
By their deep insidious power.
Hearts inspired by warmest feelings
Ne'er before by anger stirred,
Oft are rent past human healing
By a single angry word.

Poison drops of care and sorrow,
Bitter poison-drops are they,
Weaving for the coming morrow
Saddest memories of to-day.
Angry words, oh, let them never
From the tongue unbridled slip;
May the heart's best impulse ever
Check them ere they seal the lip!

Love is much too pure and holy,
Friendship is too sacred far
For a moment's reckless folly
Thus to desolate and mar.
Angry words are lightly spoken;
Bitterest thoughts are rashly stirr'd:
Brightest links of life are broken
By a single angry word.

RAIL ROADS FOR INVESTMENT.

A writer in the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer says,—

"I set it down as self-evident that investments in rail road stocks are much more safe than any other, where a road is at all "judiciously" located as to its business, cost, and liability to competition. I use the quoted word according to its honest interpretation. A thousand causes of fluctuation as to the intrinsic value of other stocks never reach those of railroads,—Their value will rise and fall some, it is true, according to the state of the money market. But while these run up and down the money thermometer by single digits, others move by tens of degrees.

A railroad is less likely to encounter competition than a thoroughfare by water. It is a close corporate concern, necessarily so, and can be managed with more unity of purpose than corporations of an opposite character. Its receipts are on the Johnny Randolph pay-as-you-go principle. It cannot be burnt by fire, or swept away and swallowed up by the tempest and flood; needing no drawback for insurance against the elements. It is not like the mine whose shafts at certain depths run out; but on the contrary, its returns increase with time and usage, just in proportion to the advance of population; which *effect* is sure to follow itself, as a *cause*. Its capital stock cannot be stolen, or run away with by dishonest managers. It is real estate,—always "there." It is not affected by partial or general bankruptcy. The harder the times, legitimately, the better for a railroad. There is more shinning and drumming, to make travel, and scraping and gathering, to pay debts. Its stocks are not affected by the failure of a few Liverpool and London corn merchants, setting back on Wall street, and Wall street setting back on a country Bank, and the Bank setting back on its stockholders to the tune of half their investment. The island of Great Britain might go to Davy Jones's locker, and the continent of Europe keep her company, and the capital stock and receipts of a well located railroad here, would come out comparatively unscathed.

I set it down again as a safe rule, to embark according to means in all railroads not of a speculative description, in preference to most other objects of a public character. Where there is business for a road, *mainly derived from the labor of the producing classes*—the tillers of the soil—*there is little to fear*—but on the contrary, *much to anticipate*. There is a limit to these investments as in other cases, the violation of which I will notice further along.

In urging investments of this kind, I anticipate objections from some, on the ground that in England injury had been inflicted on the country by railroad investments. But in this, as in other affairs, it is not always the thing itself that is deleterious; it is the excess of it, or the time and place selected for its application.

Obeying Orders.—A certain general of the United States army, supposing his favorite horse dead, ordered an Irishman to go and skin him.

"What, is Silver-tail dead?" asked Pat.

"What's that to you?" replied the officer. "Do as I bid you, and ask no questions."

Pat went about his business, and in an hour or two returned.

"Well, Pat, where have you been all this time?" asked the general.

"Skinning the horse yer honor."

"Does it take nearly two hours to perform such an operation?"

"No, yer honor, but thin ye see it tuk 'bove half an hour to catch him."

"Catch him! fire and furies, was he alive?"

"Yes, yer honor; and you know I couldn't skin him alive."

A Hint.—A distinguished physician, in a work on physiology, says:

"The transmission of food thoough the gullet should be gradual; and when persons eat rapidly, the food does not pass immediately into the stomach, but is retained in the gullet, which thus becomes distended, causing pressure upon the great arterial trunk, (the aorta,) which lies close at its back. This impediment to the flow of blood in one of its chief canals, in persons predisposed to such calamity, causes the rupture of one of the vessels of the brain, an effusion of blood takes place, and death from apoplexy is the result."

Twenty-five thousand dollars are now subscribed towards the Buffalo and Aurora plank road. We continue to notice in exchange papers many new projects of this kind—several of which refer to the neighborhood of Syracuse and Schenectady.—*Buffalo Com. Adv.*

GENERAL TAYLOR CONQUERED.

"Man may escape from fire, halter, or gun; but woman—woman—woman!"

Let all who love and admire the old Hero of Buena Vista, relinquish the proud assumption that "General Taylor never surrenders;" for he has been subdued, conquered, overwhelmed, not by Mexicans, however, nor any of those who envy the present glory of our country or would retard her onward progress, but by the beautiful daughters of Louisiana, who always advocate *annexation*. Of all the grand scenes in the glorious pageant which illustrated the love and gratitude of New Orleans, in the reception of Gen. Taylor, that which was enacted at the St. Charles Hotel last Saturday evening was the most beautiful and interesting. About 5 o'clock the General was conducted to the Ladies' Parlor, in accordance with a previous arrangement; and it was observed that there was an uneasy and restless expression in the old man's eye, and a trepidation in his manner, which excited the surprise of those who had seen him bold and resolute in danger's darkest hour. Almost immediately after his entering the parlor a pair of dark, lustrous eyes appeared at the door, and levelled their irresistible fire at the old soldier—another and another pair followed, until a phalanx of brilliancy and beauty was arrayed before him, which he has since declared was more formidable to any gallant American than a park of Mexican artillery. The old man's heart thrilled in his bosom, and his wavering and unconcerned aspect presaged irretrievable defeat and total rout. He thought of the charges at Palo Alto, the strife of Resaca de la Palma, the storming of Monterey, and the victory of Buena Vista, and the unmoving memory of those glorious deeds coming to his assistance, and acting as a reserve guard, some order was restored in the head-quarters of reason, and the old Hero presented a firmer front. But an unexpected charge was made upon him—a pair of the loveliest and sweetest lips in the world were pressed to his, and before he could recover breath, another and another fair lady followed suit, until resistance was vain, and the old Hero of Buena Vista SURRENDERED.

Sons of Columbia, wherever you roam,
The victors in every well-fought-en field,
Think of the dangers that await you at home,
And remember the boldest among you must yield.

HUMILITY AND PERSEVERANCE.

A FABLE.

From the side of a mountain there flowed forth a little rivulet—its voice was scarcely heard amid the rustling of the leaves and grass around, and its shallow and narrow stream might be overlooked by the traveller. This brook, although so small, was inspired with a proud spirit and murmured against the decree of Providence, which had cast its lot so lowly.

"I wish I were a cloud, to roll all day through the heavens, painted as those lovely shapes are, and never descending again in showers; or, at least, I wish I were a broad river, performing some useful duty in the world. Shame on my weak waves and unregarded bubbling. I might as well have never been, as to be thus puny, insignificant and useless."

When the brook had thus complained, a beautiful tall flower, that bent over its bosom, replied,

"Thou art in error, brook. Puny and insignificant thou mayest be; useless thou art not, for I owe half my beauty, perhaps my life, to thy refreshing waters. The plants adjacent to thee are greener and richer than the others. The Creator has given thee a duty, which, though humble, thou must not neglect. Beside, who knows what may be thy future destiny? Flow on, I beseech thee."

The brook heard the rebuke, and danced along its way more cheerfully. On and on it went, growing broader and broader. By and by, other rivulets poured their crystal waters into it, and swelled its deepening bosom, in which already began to appear the fairy creatures of the wave, darting about joyfully, and glistening in the sun. As its channel grew wider and wider, and yet other branches came gliding into it, the stream began to assume the importance of a river, and boats were launched on it, and it rolled on in a meandering course through a teeming country, freshening whatever it touched, and giving the whole scene a new character of beauty.

As it moved on now in majesty and pride, the sound of its gently-heaving billows formed itself into the following words:

"At the outset of life, however humble we may seem, fate may have in store for us great and unexpected opportunities of doing good and of being great. In the hope of these we should ever pass on without despair or doubt, trusting that perseverance will bring in its own reward.—How little I dreamed when I first sprang on my course what purposes I was destined to fulfil! What happy beings were to owe their bliss to me! What lofty trees, what velvet meadows, what golden harvests were to hail my career! Let not the meek and lowly despair; heaven will supply them with inducements to virtue."

A Hogish Conveyance.—A farmer of St. Albans, Vermont, recently made a grand entree into that place, mounted on a small car drawn by four large hogs. He entered the town at a brisk trot, amidst the acclamations of hundreds, who were soon drawn together to witness this uncommon spectacle. After making the tour of the market place three or four times, he went into the wool-pack yard, had his swinish cattle unharnessed and taken into a stable together, where they were regaled with a trough full of beans and wash.—They remained about two h

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Extracts from a long and able comment on the Message by the National Intelligencer.

Was this War the act of the Sovereign People of the United States, declared in their name, in the only manner known or acknowledged by the Constitution—by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress, to whom alone it belongs to determine whether War, at any time or under any circumstances, be just and necessary? Or was it, whether a crime or a mistake, the unauthorized act of the President, to whom the Constitution has denied all power over the question of War? *This* is the true question; nor can all the wire-drawn sophistry and special pleading of the President's Message of last year, referred to in that which is now before us, deceive a single individual, be he Whig or be he Democrat, of common sense or common information, against the well-known and well-authenticated facts in the case. Need we add, that, whoever the President be, who, trampling down the barriers which the Constitution has erected for the protection of the general welfare, and for the security of the life, liberty, and property of the citizen, of his own mere will and pleasure plunges the country into a War, with or without cause—that man is a Despot! The Nation that quietly folds its arms and permits this to be done with impunity, may delude itself with the fancy that it lives under a written Law and Constitution, but it is an idle dream. That Nation is a Nation of slaves, and lives under a Despotism.

To proceed, however, to the main point, upon the reassertion of which alone the President relies to justify himself before his own fellow citizens for his agency in this War, viz: that the Mexican Government "finally, under wholly unjustifiable pretexts, involved the two countries in war, by invading the territory of Texas, striking the first blow, and shedding the blood of our citizens on American soil." *Not one word of this is true.* We regret the necessity, but the President imposes upon us the obligation, of renewing the demonstration of the utter falsity of the whole of it. Mexico did *not* involve the two countries in war: Mexico did *not* invade the territory of Texas: Mexico did *not* strike the *first* blow: Mexico did *not* shed the blood of our citizens on our own soil.

This whole question, it will be seen, resolves itself into one of territorial boundary.

Did, at the breaking out of this war, the territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande (Del Norte) belong to Mexico or to the United States?

It did not belong to the United States. The Republic of Texas had no *title* to it. She had not even a respectable *claim* to it. She pretended to no such title when she called a Convention to form her Constitution; for not a member was called to that Convention from any portion of the territory bounding on the Rio Grande.—Nor when, in her Constitution, she apportioned the Representation in her Legislature among the several districts of her territory, did she enumerate any districts lying upon the Rio Grande as entitled to representation in the Texan General Assembly. The whole country on the Rio Grande, and indeed the whole country west of the Nueces, except the small settlement of San Patricio, was exclusively in possession of the Mexicans, until the army of the United States marched into it, driving before it the Mexican civil officers and the peaceful inhabitants. Texas having no title to the territory, the annexation of Texas to this Union could confer none upon the United States. Were a peace to be made to-morrow on the basis of leaving things as they were before the war, the territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande would still constitute a part of the Mexican States of Tamaulipas, &c.

This state of the fact is none of our first discovering, much less of our imagining. We derive nearly all our information on the subject from the highest Democratic authority. When the Treaty with Texas, by which she undertook to convey to the United States a western boundary to the Rio Grande, was depending in the Senate, Mr. Senator Benton (high authority on the subject) indignantly denounced it as an attempted fraud and outrage.

"I wash my hands," said he, "of all attempts to *dismember the Mexican Republic, by seizing her dominions in New Mexico, Coinahuila, Cohuila, and Tamaulipas.* The treaty, *in all that relates to the boundary of the Rio Grande, is an act of unpardonable outrage on Mexico. It is the seizure of two thousand miles of her territory*, without a word of explanation with her, and by virtue of a treaty with Texas, to which she is no party."

Mr. Benton further declared that the claim set up by Texas by the Treaty, if maintained, would cut off the capital and forty towns and villages of New Mexico, now and always as fully under the dominion of Mexico, as Quebec and all the towns of Canada are under the dominion of Great Britain."

Mr. B. closed his speech by offering the following resolution:

Resolved, That the incorporation of the left bank of the Rio del Norte into the American Union, by virtue of a treaty with Texas, comprehending, as the said incorporation would do, a portion of the Mexican departments of New Mexico, Chihuahua, Coahuila, and Tamaulipas, would be *an act of direct aggression upon Mexico, for all the consequences of which the United States would stand responsible.*

To the same effect, that great Democratic leader, the Hon. Silas Wright, (whose late death has been so justly lamented by men of all parties,) who was present during the whole debate upon the Texas Treaty and gave his vote against its ratification, declared to his constituents, in a speech delivered at Watertown, as follows:

"I felt it my duty to vote against the ratification of the treaty for the annexation. I believed that the treaty, *from the boundaries that must be implied from it*, embraced a country *to which Texas had no claim, over which she had never asserted jurisdiction, and which she had no right to cede.*"

But, many years before the date of this debate, the records of the United States had borne testimony to the true boundary of Texas. In 1836 an Agent was dispatched by the President of the United States (Gen. Jackson) to examine and report upon the condition of Texas, which had then established an independent Government; and in his report, dated in August of that year, he reported that "the political limits of Texas proper, previous to the last revolution, were *the Nueces River on the west*; along the Red River on the north; the Sabine on the east; and the Gulf of Mexico on the south."

At the time of the consummation of the act of annexation, Mr. Donelson being the Charge d'Affaires of the United States to that young Republic, communicated freely with his Government as to the position of things in Texas. His letters establish, that Mexico was *in possession of the territory west of the Nueces* (except the county of Patricio) and Texas of the territory east of the Nueces, with the addition of Patricio; that Mexico was admitted by our own Envoy to be *in possession of the east bank of Rio Grande*, and that Corpus Christi was *the most western point then occupied by Texas.* These admissions from a source so well-informed, so free from bias in favor of any interest but that of the United States, (including Texas,) are fatal to every pretension of territorial right on the part of Texas between the Rio Grande and the Nueces, the small county of Patricio perhaps excepted.

All that remains, therefore, to sustain the pretension of our Administration that the boundary of Texas extended to the Rio Grande, and that by her annexation the Rio Grande became the boundary of the United States, is the act of the Legislature of Texas declaring its boundary to extend to the Rio Grande. If that act could be considered of any effect whatever, it would at most leave ground for controversy and negotiation, as was assumed by Mr. Donelson. But that act itself was a mere nullity.

To that effect we have the opinion of Senator Woodbury, (now an Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States,) in his speech in favor of ratifying the Treaty of Annexation:

"Texas, *by a mere law*" said he, *"could acquire no title* but what she conquered from Mexico, and actually governed. Hence, though her law includes more than the ancient Texas, *she could hold and convey only that*, or, at the uttermost, only what *she exercised clear jurisdiction over.*"

Texas never had exercised jurisdiction of *any* sort over any territory on the Rio Grande, and could not therefore by possibility convey to the U. States any title to it.

To the same effect we have the authority of Mr. Gallatin, which saves us and our readers the trouble of searching further on the subject:

"The Republic of Texas did, by an act of December, 1836, declare the Rio del Norte to be its boundary. It will not be seriously contended that a nation has a right, by a law of its own, to determine what is or shall be the boundary between it and another country. The act was nothing more than the expression of the *wishes or pretensions* of the Government. *As regards right the act of Texas is a perfect* NULLITY."

It is thus conclusively demonstrated that the territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande never had passed out of the possession or right of Mexico, and was in no sense "American soil," or territory of the United States. The fact is, moreover, too notorious to need to be here dwelt upon, that the army of the United States, when it neared the Rio Grande, chased the Mexican custom-officers out of their houses, and when it encamped on the bank of the river, found itself in the midst of a Mexican population, and occupying the corn and cotton-fields which they had fled from in dismay. The flag of the United States was planted by our army, as in defiance, under the guns of a Mexican fort, and at the same time the vessels of our Navy blockaded the mouth of the Rio Grande—a river running, from its source to the ocean, altogether between Mexican banks, without a Texan settlement of any sort within a hundred miles of it. Nay, Gen. Taylor himself, after literally obeying the Executive orders by occupying a position opposite Matamoras, thus reported to the War Department (under date of April 6, 1846) his proceedings:

"On our side a battery for four eighteen-pounders will be completed, and the guns placed in battery to-day. *These guns bear directly upon the public square of Matamoras, and in good range for demolishing the town.* THEIR OBJECT CANNOT BE MISTAKEN BY THE ENEMY."

The Enemy! *What* enemy? Does not this language prove that the brave old General understood very well what he was sent there for? War did not exist until he had planted a battery of guns bearing directly upon the public square of Matamoras, the object of which, as he very truly reports to Mr. Marcy, could not be mistaken!

And by this invasion of Mexican territory, under peremptory orders from Washington to the Commanding General, was the war *begun by the President of the United States*, without the knowledge of Congress, though then in session. Nor then nor since has there been a drop of American (United States) blood shed by Mexico on American soil; nor then nor since has a Mexican soldier or armed man set his foot upon American soil, (Texas proper included.) * * *

As early as June, 1845—[mark the date]—the Commander of the Naval force of the United States in the Pacific was directed to look out for a war with Mexico, and, on receipt of the news of it, to possess himself of the port of San Francisco, on the coast of California, and such other ports as his force would permit. He had been so instructed even earlier than this: for the letter to him begins: "Your attention is *still* particularly directed," &c. to the contingency of war. * * * *

That the war might have been then averted by Mexico's agreeing to surrender to the United States California and a boundary on the Rio Grande, we do not doubt; nor do we doubt that the President and his Cabinet have been willing, ever since the war began, to end it whenever Mexico would agree to surrender to their demand all of her territory that they have set their hearts on: and that this is what the President means when he speaks of "conquering a peace." But we have still less doubt that the original object of this war, and the sole true cause and motive of it, was CONQUEST, or, in other words, the coercion of Mexico to surrender territory which Mr. Polk ambitioned the *relief* of "annexing" to the United States. Mr. Secretary Bancroft, in a letter of instructions to Commodore Sloat, (then commanding in the Pacific, on the 12th of July, 1846—two months after the war was legalized by Congress—very frankly discloses this fact. "*The* OBJECT *of the United States*," said he, "*is, under its rights as a belligerent nation*, TO POSSESS ITSELF ENTIRELY *of Upper California.*" And, further, said Mr. Bancroft, "The object of the United States has reference to ultimate peace with Mexico; [*ultimate*, observe, possession of her coveted territory being the *penultimate* object;]—and if, at the peace, the basis of the *uti possidetis* shall be established, the Government expects, through your forces, *to be* FOUND IN ACTUAL POSSESSION *of Upper California.*"

The President declared to Congress, it is true, in his Message of last year, that this war with Mexico had not been waged in a spirit of conquest. Would any one suppose, with these instructions to our Naval Commander, and corresponding instructions to our Military Commanders, that he understood the import of this disclaimer? No one can at least misunderstand the purport of his present Message, breathing, as it does, nothing but war, a Conqueror's peace, or the alternative of the annihilation of Mexico.

Alluding to the President's determination to "prosecute the war *with increased energy and power* IN THE VITAL PARTS *of the enemy's country*," the Intelligencer sketches the following graphic picture:—

"Of little less than stone, indeed, must his heart be, who can look, without the strongest commiseration, upon the spectacle of a nation reduced to the extremity of distress in which Mexico, known from the first to be incapable of resisting us, now stands. Not one spark of compassion can his breast ever have known, who, after inflicting upon a wretched people, destitute of any resource against us but their hereditary obstinacy, all the slaughter and humiliation which we have every where inflicted upon Mexico, can coolly resolve in his heart that this is *not enough*; not blood enough, not tears enough; not sufficient ravage, not satisfactory disaster, not national woe and degradation deep enough for that the victim-people, though covered with blood and prostrate in the dust, *still*, with desperate though feeble hands *fights*, though vainly, for its hearths and altars—that therefore, as Mexico *does not yield*, we must now begin to strike her "in her vital parts;" and, besides seizing, for ours perpetually, territories the utmost that even Rapacity has dared avow for our aim, most pacifically and peace-lovingly exhorts us to go on ravaging the rest of Mexico until the nation yields or is destroyed!"

"Why the very savage of the court-yard, in other times—that most brutal of mankind, the bully of the backwoods, who chewed up an ear or nose, or scooped out with thumb a prostrate adversary's eye—was humane, was generous, in comparison with this; for he when he fought, never fought the weak, but rather his match; nor, when his rival champion lay gasping and helpless under him, gave to the last and ready to die sooner than utter the craven word "enough," would he have ever thought of proceeding to mutilate the vanquished by way of forcing him to confess himself conquered, and then, moreover, have helped himself to whatever he could find in the manned man's pockets. Nor even in *his* hardened heart, there would be a manly pity, because there was courage; if he did not at once raise up his enemy with respect, he at least would not begin "to strike at his vital parts," and well for him, too, that he would not; for the very crowd of a court green, coarse as it then was, was yet unbedaubed of every right sentiment by party politics, and would not have suffered in the long what it now endures in the President."

From the Louisville, Ky. Public Journal.

Annexation at all Hazards.—The editor of the Democrat, in his paper of Saturday, expresses for the first time his conviction that all Mexico is to be conquered and annexed to the United States. He has for some time been verging timidly and cautiously toward this position, but last he has mustered the courage to assume it openly. Unquestionably it is the position of the whole Locofoco party. The evidences of this are as palpable as mountains.

From the Jersey State Gazette, Nov. 27.

Fighting for the Protestant Religion!—We see by the report of the speech of Sidney G. Potts, at the war meeting on Thursday last, that he too demands the war on the assumption that God Almighty is in favor of it! Heaven sanctions it. Heaven prospers the right. Heaven is asserting its just judgements on Mexico. Heaven has signally interposed in our behalf. Such were the speaker's declarations.

All history has proved that there is no spirit so relentless, so dead to every human feeling, as that of religious bigotry. The extremest tortures ever inflicted in Christendom by man upon man have been inflicted in the name of religion. The preacher of it, on this occasion, seems to have been animated by this merciless spirit to its full extent, for he invoked upon Mexico utter perdition! "She has chosen the sword," he exclaimed in conclusion, clothing the last imprecation in language taken from the holy lips of the meek and lowly Jesus, and perverting it to his savage purpose—*"let her perish by the sword!"* What human imagination can picture all the cruelties this invoked by one poor sinful human being—permitted to live only by the great mercy of God—upon millions of his fellow-creatures! What suffering is involved in a nation's *perishing by the sword!* How many cities smouldering in ashes! How many fields scathed by fire! How many families beggared and broken up forever! How many men dying in extreme anguish! How many mangled with ghastly wounds! Upon how many tottering white-haired old men, how many mothers, how many beautiful and gentle daughters, how many playful children, how many prattling infants, has this vindictive man invoked a merciless and sanguinary death! How long will vain, weak, sinful man thus presume to launch against his brother man the thunderbolts of God?—When will he learn that his own sins are so great that if God should exercise his judgments in the severe spirit he invokes, he himself could not escape the utter perdition he denounces against others.

We have heard a good deal of this religious pretext for our war upon Mexico from other sources. The idea of these bigots was not fully expressed by Mr. Potts, but there are others who are less reserved.

According to them, Heaven is using our armies to propagate the Protestant faith and extirpate the Catholic religion by *fire and sword!* We hear it often in the streets. Many a fanatic, in whom the accursed spirit of religious persecution still survives, openly proclaims it.

Oh Liberty, how many crimes are committed in thy name! Oh Religion, how many crimes are committed in thy name! Civil liberty and religious liberty! Has it so soon come to this, that your chosen people of the country of Washington are already marching army after army to deprive a free Republic of their own Government and their chosen religion, and to impose upon them by military violence a government and a religion which they hate!

Mr. Calhoun in his speech last February in the Senate, held the following remarkable words: "Mexico is as a forbidden fruit. The day of her death would be almost the end of our political existence. Her independence, her capacity, her greatness, should be esteemed by us as next in importance to our own."

Mr. Clay.—The Louisville Journal, in commenting upon Mr. Clay's celebrated speech, uses the following language:—"We are unprepared to concur in the opinion expressed by many of the Eastern editors that this speech will inevitably make Henry Clay the Whig candidate for the Presidency; for we strongly incline to the belief that, even if the mass of the Whig party shall seem disposed to nominate him, he will decline the nomination. We are well convinced that Mr. Clay will not (and assuredly he should not) permit his name to be used in another *doubtful* contest."

A letter from Washington in the New York Commercial says: Mr. Clay has engaged lodging here for the Winter. He will arrive on the 23rd of December. He has two causes to try in the Supreme Court, and it is uncertain when they will come on. One of his Kentucky friends says he will remain here till after the adjournment of the Court. His visit to this city is preceded by the announcation that he is not and will not be a candidate for the Presidency. No one supposed that he would again run the gauntlet of parties, unless he should be induced to do so by a very general demonstration of the public will in his favor. This disclaimer is opportune, and will prevent Mr. Clay's visit to Washington from any misconstruction. It will serve also to relieve some of his friends from considerable embarrassment as to their course during this President-making session. The number of Taylor Whigs will now rapidly increase in Congress.—*Balt. Pat.*

Correspondence of the Express.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1847.

The Annual Reports will make a most voluminous document, and, from two or three of the Departments, will be of unusual interest. A hasty glance at the Report of the Postmaster General has placed me in possession of the following interesting results under the Reform Postage Bill:—

Post Routes	153,848
Miles transported, miles per annum	38,885,000
Cost of transportation	$2,400,848
Increase of mail routes last year	9,878
Additional cost of transportation	$42,448
Number of Postmasters changed	3,450
MAIL BUSINESS.	
Letters per annum	52,174,450
Newspapers	55,000,000
Free	5,000,000
Dead letters	1,800,000
Pamphlets	2,000,000
Letter postage receipts	$2,241,513
Free matter	$1,158,868
Letter postage this year over last	$358,000
Excess of letter postage	$436,479
Entire expenses of the year	$3,505,000
Deficiency of receipts this year only	$344,521
Receipts in the Department for two years	$7,300,000
Delinquencies in two years	$21,963
Delinquents, 1st of July, Postmasters.	

Estimated receipts for next year, $4,000,000 including $250,000 for steamers.

The Postmaster General glories much over the success of the reform of the law of 1845, to which he was personally opposed, and which he did all in his power to defeat. In reference to all this, however, he is very shy, but tells the world that the friends of the cheap postage system have had their expectations more than realized. One of the ideas drawn out of the Postmaster General's Report, and originating, no doubt, with him, as no one else could have invented such an absurdity, proposes to TAX newspapers according to weight; and the Postmaster General seems to revel with delight that a big paper, like the Weekly Express, for example, may be taxed at the rate of fifteen or thirty cents a single copy, according to the distance sent over or under three hundred miles.

Among the notices already made to the House, is one to circulate the country newspapers free of postage for a distance of thirty miles. This was in the law of 1845, but ruled out under the amended act of the last Congress. E. B.

The Postmaster General's Economy.—We stated the other day the curious *economy* of the Postmaster General in his new arrangements, and gave the *extra* amount paid for the *inconvenience* of the public. The letter from which we gathered the facts is now given at length, by which the public will see the items. Eight thousand five hundred dollars paid to *retard* the mail.—*Richmond Republican.*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7th, 1847.

Dear Sir: I was at the Post Office yesterday, and I find that no written contract has yet been made with the Bay or James River Companies, though the contract has been awarded to Bird & Mayo from Richmond and Petersburg to Baltimore at $34,000

And the Way Mails to John Brown at 13,000

Making the service performed by the R. F. & P. R. R Co. cost $17,000

They save, however, out of that, on the Bay from Baltimore to Norfolk, $8,000

And from Norfolk to Richmond, 1200

And for small Way Mail service, 200

9,190

Leaves the nett cost of transportation, $37,510

Deduct the sum *offered* by the Department to the Railroad and Steamboat Companies, $23,000

Leaves an excess of $8,510

paid to the Bay line, (for inferior service,) more than was offered the Railroad—or $5,510 more than was asked by the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company.

An Editor's Thanksgiving Sermon.—Since last year at this time, we have licked one nation and fed another, of about the same population. We have killed a few thousand Mexicans, and saved the lives of ten times as many Irishmen; so that there remains a handsome thanksgiving balance in our favor.—*Despatch.*

Destitution in Philadelphia.—The Bulletin of Friday evening says: "During the month of November the coroner held forty-four inquests and twenty-two views—in all sixty-six, and being an average of over two a day. Most of these were in the wretched hovels of Moyamensing, occupied by the degraded blacks, who have died of disease generated by their squalid mode of life, from the want of medical attention and proper nourishment, and from intemperance, exposure, and neglect."

MR. WINTHROP'S ADDRESS.

On taking the Chair, as Speaker of the House of Representatives, Mr. WINTHROP delivered the following admirable address:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives of the United States:

I am deeply sensible of the honor which you have conferred upon me by the vote which has just been announced, and I pray leave to express my most grateful acknowledgments to those who have thought me worthy of so distinguished a mark of their confidence.

When I remember by whom this chair has been filled in other years, and, still more, when I reflect on the constitutional character of the body before me, I cannot but feel that you have assigned me a position worthy of any man's ambition, and far above the rightful reach of my own.

I approach the discharge of its duties with a profound impression at once of their dignity and of their difficulty.

Seven years of service as a member of this branch of the National Legislature have more than sufficed to teach me that this is no place of mere formal routine or ceremonious repose. Severe labors, perplexing cares, trying responsibilities, await any one who is called to it, even under the most auspicious and favorable circumstances. How, then, can I help trembling at the task which you have imposed on me, in the existing condition of this House and of the Country?

In a time of war, in a time of high political excitement, in a time of momentous national controversy, I see before me the Representatives of the People almost equally divided, not merely, as the votes this morning have already indicated, in their preference for persons, but in opinion and in principle, on many of the most important questions on which they have assembled to deliberate.

May I not reasonably claim, in advance, from you all, something more than an ordinary measure of forbearance and indulgence, for whatever of inability I may manifest, in meeting the exigencies and embarrassments which I cannot hope to escape? And may I not, gentlemen, upon our work of legislation with a solemn sense of our responsibility to God and to our country, However we may be divided on questions of immediate policy, we are united by the closest ties of permanent interest and permanent obligation. We are the Representatives of twenty millions of people, bound together by common laws and a common liberty. A common flag floats daily over us, on which there is not one of us who would see a stain rest, and from which there is not one of us who would see a star struck. And we have a common constitution, to which the oaths of allegiance, which it will be my first duty to administer to you, will be only, I am persuaded, the formal expression of those sentiments of devotion which are already cherished in all our hearts.

There may be differences of opinion as to the powers which this constitution confers upon us, but the purposes for which it was created are inscribed upon its face in language which cannot be misconstrued. It was ordained and established to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.

Union, justice, domestic tranquility, the common defence, the general welfare, and the security of liberty! It is and for those who shall come after us, are the great objects for which we are to exercise what ever powers have been entrusted to us.—And I hazard nothing in saying that there never have been new periods in our national history when the eyes of the whole people have been turned more intently and more anxiously towards the Capitol than they are at this moment, to see what is to be done, here and now, for the vindication and promotion of these holy ends.

Let us resolve, then, that those eyes shall at least witness on our part duties discharged with diligence, deliberations conducted with dignity and efforts honestly and earnestly made for the peace, prosperity, and honor of the Republic.

I shall esteem it the highest privilege of my public life if I shall be permitted to contribute any thing to these results by a faithful and impartial administration of the office which I have now accepted.

Correspondence of the Courier.

WASHINGTON, Dec 12, 1847.

In a few days, I hope, you will see the correspondence which took place between Mr. Winthrop, as the nominee of the Whig caucus for the Speakership, and the three members of the abolition party.

The abolition trio did not attend the caucus.—But, on Sunday, the day following the nomination, they addressed a note to Mr Winthrop, requiring from him, as the condition on which they would vote for him, that he should give them the control either of the Committee on the District of Columbia, or the Committee on Territories. Mr. Winthrop refused to give the pledge, and the whole party voted against him.

There is still another remarkable fact in connexion with this matter. Every Southern Whig vote given in the caucus, was given in favor of Mr. Winthrop. Mr. Winthrop received but 59 votes out of the 97 cast, and it follows that he was the choice of the Southern whigs. The Southern whigs are anti proviso men, and it is evident that they preferred Mr. Winthrop to any other whig, being willing to trust to his high character as a gentleman, for a proper administration of the duties of the Chair, in reference to all the very delicate questions which may divide the whig party.

The Committee on Territories is to be a very important Committee. The proposition of the President to establish a permanent territorial government over a large part of Mexico, will go to that Committee. The anti-slavery proviso will come from that Committee, if from any Committee.

The Committee on Territories, at the last Session, though it was democratic, reported the Oregon bill, with a proviso excluding slavery. That bill was, on account of the proviso, lost in the Senate. After being bandied about for a while by different Committees, it finally fell into the hands of the Judiciary Committee, which was anti-proviso, and there it slumbers still.

Besides the new States to be carved out of Mexico, the Committee on Territories will, doubtless, propose four new territorial governments in our present limits, viz: Nebraska, West of Missouri; Itaska, North of Wisconsin; Minesota, West of the same; and, another Territory running up to the extreme North-Western boundary. There are four States with eight Senators ready, in a few years, to come into the Union, as non-slaveholding States.

There are even more coming than Mr. Calhoun dreamed of last winter. It is highly probable that the Northern part of Texas may also be ultimately formed into a non-slaveholding State.

Prayer should be the key of the day, and the lock of the night.

ALAMANCE!

It gives us much pleasure to herald the arrival of this long and anxiously expected book. We have read it with great pleasure, and it affords us still greater satisfaction to offer, here, our feeble testimony to its merits. We only regret the ephemeral form in which it presents itself to us, in Harper & Brothers' cheap edition of "Select Novels;" but, we have no doubt that a second edition will furnish it in a proper form to adorn our Libraries. We say that it is emphatically a good work—a capital Novel—abounding in rich incident, beautiful description, piquant humor, natural delineation of character, and healthy sentiment. The entire scene is laid in North Carolina—the book is from a gifted young Carolinian, and what citizen of the Old North will hesitate to encourage the Author to pursue the decided bent of his Genius? He has illustrated the fact, that our State history is replete with interesting and thrilling *materiel*, whereon to build beautiful fictions, and he has further given us a practical indication that those are not lacking, who can speak the uncollected mass into fascinating and graceful story. Dr. Johnson once remarked, that that man is little to be envied, whose patriotism would not gain force upon the plains of Marathon; and surely, as the North Carolina reader here travels over the chequered scenes of our Revolutionary history, and contemplates the soul-stirring incidents of those troublous times, here collected into a masterly and thrilling epitome, he can but feel his bosom beat high with pride at the eloquent recital.

But while we bestow this seemingly unqualified commendation upon it, we must not be understood as holding it up to the public gaze, as entirely free from defects. It has them, and they can be pointed out, but what work has not its blemishes? We only mean to say, that its merits so far preponderate over its faults, that it is entitled to the praise we have here awarded it.—*Raleigh Register.*

"TAKING FRENCH LEAVE."

We have all heard of 'taking French leave,' and the most of us are under the impression that it is a most uncommon mode of departing, vulgarly called 'cutting out,' 'cutting sticks,' 'vamosing,' 'mizzling,' 'absquatulating,' &c., &c.; but the following 'card' from Mr. B. B. French,' late Clerk of the House of Representatives, will give an entirely new meaning to the phrase. It will invest the mode of departure, called 'French,' with a dignity, a deliberation and a ceremony, which it has never had before. Listen to Mr. French.

A CARD

The undersigned takes this method of expressing to the democratic party of the House of Representatives of the United States his warmest thanks for the *unanimous* support which they gave him yesterday, when a candidate for re-election to the clerkship.

For each of them, and to the Hon. Messrs J. Q. Adams and Levin, he feels that he owes a debt of gratitude which he can never hope to pay; but as there is no act of bankruptcy for the relief of an insolvent heart, he assures them their drafts will always be honored at sight.

For every and every member of the whig party *proper* of the House, he entertains the kindest feelings and the highest personal regard.

B. B. FRENCH.

EAST CAPITOL STREET, Dec. 8, 1847.

This is no doubt extremely fine and very sentimental, but as much as we admire it, we, like a great many folks, admire what we do not exactly comprehend. We can understand Mr. 'B. B. French's' warmest thanks' to those who voted for him for one of the 'warmest' offices in the Government. That is all plain enough. But what he means by the absence of a Bankrupt Law 'for the relief of an insolvent heart,' and the assurance that the 'drafts' of Messrs. Adams & Levin will always be honored at sight,' we confess passes our ken. We are puzzled in two ways about this half sentimental and half financial farewell. Has Mr. 'B. B. French's' 'heart' been rendered entirely 'insolvent' by the loss of his clerkship? Has he been made 'bankrupt' to all the feelings of nature, and only refuses utterly to repudiate them, because there is no law warranting the operation? If this is the interpretation, we have only to say that if Mr. 'B. B. French's' 'heart' is in this awfully destitute condition, it is more than his pocket should be, for he has had a very good opportunity to 'put money in his pocket,' and not only in his own, but in the pockets of a large 'French' family. There is another way in which we are puzzled about this valedictory. If Mr. 'B. B. French's' heart is 'insolvent,'—and as he says so we must believe him—how can he 'honor' Messrs Adams and Levin's drafts upon it? It appears to us that if these gentlemen ever 'draw' on Mr. 'B. B. French's' 'heart,' the draft must be protested for non-payment. Mr. 'B. B. French's' 'heart,' to use a Wall Street phrase, is entirely 'busted up,' and the sooner he takes the insolvent's oath the better it will be for him and for those who might be stupid enough to credit him for having any assets of the 'heart' left.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

Our Locofoco brethren opened the political campaign among themselves at their Headquarters, in Chesnut street, on Thursday night, and in a manner truly warlike. The object was to make preparations for a grand meeting to sustain the war. But the friends of Mr. Buchanan and the friends of Mr. Dallas each desired to elect a Chairman of their own way of thinking, and in consequence a difficulty arose, which was kept up for hours. Nevertheless, the Pennsylvanian of yesterday contains the formal proceedings of a preparatory war meeting, said to have been held at the Democratic Reading-room, and gives a list of gentlemen who delivered addresses, or, as we may presume, participated in the stormy debate. The affair from first to last is an Administration movement, and the movement will be simply a response to the manifesto which has just been issued from the White House.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

Counterfeits.—Both the $1 and $5 Brechtler pieces issued at the private Mint in Rutherfordton are counterfeited. We have seen a number of counterfeits of the former lately, and are informed that counterfeits of the latter have been circulated near here. As a general rule the genuine coin may be distinguished by the sound it produces,—having a much sharper twang than the counterfeit. The counterfeit has also a darker appearance than the other.—*Rutherford Republican.*

Three may keep counsel, if two be away.

Correspondence of the Courier.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 8.

To the Editors of the Charleston Couriers: We hear that Gen. Taylor's journey home is one of triumph. At the principal towns on the river, he is received with the same enthusiastic greetings which he met here. On the evening before he left the city, the General made a little dinner speech, which was of the same tenor with all his letters to the anxious inquirers as to his opinions, &c. "He felt himself unequal to filling the exalted station for which he was spoken of, but if the people willed it he should submit," &c. Many persons who hitherto believed these different professions insincere, have recanted their opinions since seeing old Rough and Ready, and conversing with him.

From the N. O. Commercial Times, Dec. 11.

GEN TAYLOR AT HOME.

We learn from the Baton Rouge Advocate, of the 8th inst., that General Taylor arrived there on Sunday night last, at 11 o'clock. At noon, on the day following, says the Advocate, hundreds of our fellow citizens, both from the town and country, —many of them old friends and acquaintances of the General—formed in procession, headed by the soul-stirring fife and drum, and marched to the residence of the General, who made his appearance, and received any amount of cheering from the enthusiastic crowd. D. D. Avery, Esq. in behalf of the citizens, addressed the General in a neat, pertinent and impressive speech, extending to him the hospitalities and cordial welcome of the town and parish, and conveying in appropriate terms the high appreciation and admiration entertained by the inhabitants for his distinguished services in the battles of his country.

The General responded with a warmth of feeling and expression, which showed deep acknowledgment for the attention and honors tendered him.

We learn that the General will depart in a few days for his farm, up the river, but will shortly return, and spend the most of his spare time with his family.

Return of Col. Burnett and others from Mexico.—The rotunda of the Astor House presented, on Friday, on the arrival of the southern train, a scene of indescribable excitement, occasioned by an intimation, telegraphically announced, that several of the wounded and disabled officers of the New York Volunteers would arrive by the Cars. A deputation from the Exempt Blues proceeded early in the evening to New Jersey, and thence conducted Col. Burnett, whose lady was anxiously awaiting him at the Astor House, Major Dyckman, and Lieutenants Potter and Sweeny, to the city. Short as the intimation was, a multitude was assembled, who heartily greeted the officers, whose gallantry and heroism were nobly recorded in the wounds, contusions, and mutilations they had received. Colonel Burnett was sustained by crutches; Lieut. Potter in the same way; Lieut. Sweeney had lost his right arm, and Major Dyckman carried his arm in a sling.—*N. Y. Express.*

Money Matters, Trade, &c.—The New York Express of Friday says—

The news from Europe is decidedly more favorable than was anticipated.—The crisis is no doubt past: It appears that the British Consols, the great barometer of the money market, had advanced to 84¼, which is a rise of five per cent. in a few weeks, on the great national stocks. Notwithstanding that the Bank of England keeps up the rate of interest to 8 per cent., yet private individuals and the banks generally were discounting at 6½ per cent.

Although England has had good crops, yet it appears quite certain that she will want a moderate amount of our Breadstuffs. Both Flour and Corn are in good demand, and the prices sufficiently high to keep Flour at $6, and Corn above 65 cts. in this country. These prices are good enough, and far better for both countries than if they should run up higher. This it is made quite certain that we shall have a reasonable export for Breadstuffs.

The New York Courier says—

The President's Message, announcing the pecuniary wants of the Government—which are confirmed by the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury—will, in one aspect, be favorable to the Money Market, here, by keeping Treasury Notes below par—and thus nullifying the specie clause.

With the Sub-Treasury in force—and an adverse state of Foreign Exchange—the idea of *twenty-three* or *four millions* of additional U. S. Stock or Treasury Notes thrown upon the market, may well startle capitalists. Yet the market bears up well —Treasury Notes to a considerable amount were sold to-day at ½ per cent discount.

The Express of Saturday says—

There has been a veritable panic in Wall street to day; palpable enough in our quotations of Stocks. With the exception of Reading Bonds, there has been a very material decline in every description on the market—State Stocks as well as the Fancies. Treasury Notes have got down ½ lower, and are now held at ¼ per cent. discount, and indeed some few sales were made at 99½; U. S. 6's, 1862, declined 1 per cent. upon the rates current yesterday.

The funniest Lawsuit, arising from political overzealousness, of which we have ever heard, was in progress in the city of Alleghany (Pa.) at the latest accounts.—While Mr. Campbell, now Mayor of that city, was a candidate for the office, John Chess, a well known citizen, took the opposite side of the question, and even let his political feelings get so warm that he said, "If Mr. Campbell is elected Mayor, I will leave the city!" Mr. O. S. Palmer, a friend of Mr. Campbell, heard this threat on the part of Mr. Chess, and in presence of witnesses promised to give him, the said John Chess, ten dollars if he would evacuate the city. Mr. Campbell was elected Mayor, and Mr. Chess, as good as his word, picked up his "traps," and left the good city of Alleghany, convinced that she was joined to her political idols, and that it was best to "let her alone." In process of time he sent a bill to Mr. O. S. Palmer, for the ten dollars which he considered he was entitled to for leaving the city. Mr. Palmer did not "fork up," whereupon Mr. Chess sued him.

A Miss Brown preaches in America in a state of somnambulism. In this country it is generally the reverse—the preacher is wide awake and the audience asleep.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

NEW ORLEANS, December 13.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The schooner Porter arrived here on Sunday afternoon, having sailed from Vera Cruz on the 1st inst.

The news by this arrival is very important, and favorable, the story about Santa Anna's being at the head of 18,000 men, and threatening and awing Congress, and the despatch of General Scott to Queretaro to protect Congress—all turns out to be mere moonshine; no more authentic than Scott's famous entry into Mexico in the middle of last year. A gentleman thoroughly conversant with Mexican affairs, who came passenger in the Porter, assures us that from the best information he could obtain he is satisfied that in addition to the command in command of 18,000 men, Santa Anna had not even 1800 followers. With this there was a good deal of very judicious comment upon the renewal of the glories of Santa Anna's return from Elba, &c. &c.

Santa Anna was elected President of Mexico in August. He has once before been President. His present term of office expires by limitation on the 8th of January next. He is said to be in favor of peace. In forming his Cabinet he appointed Manuel Valanil in the War Department, and made Pena y Pena, late the Mexican Secretary of State. The whole administration is in favor of an honorable peace, and have taken steps to despatch a commission to the City of Mexico to reopen negotiations with the United States. The commissioners were Senors Couto, Atristain and Cuevas and Gen Rincon, the first of whom was on the former commission. Mr. Trist's powers had been revoked prior to the arrival of the commission, and as Gen. Scott possessed no powers to treat with them, it was presumed were referred to our Government at Washington.

The President's Inaugural Address is given by the Picayune, but it is not important. We copy a few paragraphs:—[illegible]

Without being deluded as to our situation, on many fatal events and several of the late defeats, and ready to face new misfortunes, the call destiny. I have come to this place, not from resolution to wait the deliverer that we have had. God alone can look into the future. As to public men, it suffices, that they do their duty and fulfil it.

The most important intelligence by this arrival is the reported arrest of Gen. Worth, Gen. Quitman and Col. Duncan by Gen. Scott—a report is that letters written by these officers upon the commander in chief, and in the possession of which he at last is the following other contains political news of no great importance.

MEXICO, Nov 24, 1847.

A Senor Zavala, who some time since brought forward a resolution to arrest the city of Mexico and depose all State during the occupation of the capital, which proposition was rejected. Another of the Congress will soon meet at Queretaro, bringing with it the entire working stock of the and only a few members from that line of deputies, the union destroyed, and the States, reunite qui peut. This was received with indignation and contempt.

Governors of the States are still in session here, and have proposed two questions to the Government, to which they demand clear and explicit replies.

In what character they have been called upon and was the Government submit to their decision?

Was the Government make known, with entire frankness, the ultimatum of its policy in the prosecution of war.

The editor of *El Monitor* says that it was impossible to get at what had been said to the Congress by the Government, but that the Congress would be made acquainted with every thing that had been done in the matter to surrender its powers, if it was more the mind to remain in session. It appears from another letter, which is said to be an extract from another better, which has not come to hand of a single officer in the guerilla service very significant to our arms.

MEXICO, Nov 14, 1847.

We are just thirty six days coming to the city, and Puebla is the only place for the army. On the road Santa Ana and Rea and Trevino, in command of about six thousand, made a descent upon the Capitulation Train and stalled off our Lieut. Colonel. Information was given Gen. Lane at Puebla, who started after Gen. Rea and the enemy and the convoy with Gen Roberts. When they reached the enemy there and Capt. Walker was sent to the rear of the town, and after making a circuit of two miles, charged through seven hollow squares of infantry, and two of cavalry, and finally succeeded in cutting his way to the rear of the enemy's line of battle, when a party of Mexican officers approached and surrendered their swords to Walker, who received them, and then told them that the Americans are not to be conquered, and that the Mexicans are to be protected, no matter to what nation the merchandise belong.

Santa Anna has assumed the command of the Army of the North. He says that he was deceived and betrayed by Percy y Pena, in order that he might find no obstacle in making peace with the Americans. He avows his determination to use every effort for peace with the United States, and for the withdrawal of the forces occupying any portion of the country.

YET LATER.

The steam ship Virginia has just arrived from Vera Cruz, having left the 5th inst. She brings the sick discharged and sick soldiers.

Treason.—The large train under the command of Gen. Butler, has nearly all left. The rear of men accompanying it is estimated at 4,000. Gen. Scott will soon have from 25,000 to 30,000 men.

A letter dated the 7th inst. informs us that the American soldiers arrived that day from the city, where they had been confined as prisoners, and had been captured on the road to Mexico a few days before. They were released by Santa Anna, who was on his way to Vera Cruz to put himself in business. He has abandoned the idea of an army.

The Arco Iris says that Padre Jaranta is about to commence operations in the neighborhood of Vera Cruz, and that his band has been reinforced with one hundred men from the interior, who are at the disposal of the Marquis de Jarnal.

The following items are from the Free American of the 4th inst.

The Next Train.—The train under the command of Gen. Marshall is on the eve of marching into the interior. The general will command about 1780 men, rank and file.

Lieut. Malahowski, late of the New York Volunteers, had died of the *vomito* at Vera Cruz.

The Arco Iris of the 2d inst. says the Mexican commissioners returned at once to Queretaro upon learning that Mr. Trist had no powers to treat.

The following items are from the Arco Iris of the 3d inst.

By last accounts, Gen. Filizola was at Queretaro with a force of 2000 men. The general-in-chief, Rustamente, had yet his head-quarters at Guanajuato with an army of 9000.

Many members of the Congress, displeased with the election of the new President, gave up their seats, and retired in disgust from the city of Queretaro. However, there remained yet more than the number required to form a *quorum*.

A Pronunciamento having been made by the muleteers in Queretaro in favor of Santa Anna, he engaged sixty men, and paid them in advance, to accompany him from Tehuacan to that city; but as soon as they had received the sum asked for, they deserted.

He then ordered the commander of the forces in the State of Vera Cruz, Gen. Marin, to send him an escort, which the latter reluctantly granted; but immediately after sent his resignation to the government at Queretaro.

Gen. Santa Anna was to leave Tehuacan on the 23d for Queretaro. We therefore may expect soon to hear the news of the overthrow of the Government of Mexico.

The Guerrillas Again.—Yesterday four men left the encampment at San Juan, and when a few miles from the camp were attacked by about forty Mexicans. Two of the party were killed, and the other two, although wounded, succeeded in making their escape, and reached San Juan last evening. A detachment was immediately sent in pursuit of the Mexicans, who fell in with a party of *guerrilleros*. An engagement took place, in which two of the robbers were killed and ten taken prisoners.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Dec. 21.

Brandy, peach,	40 a 50	Lard,	10 a 11
Ditto, apple,	40 a 42	Leather, sole,	20
Beeswax,	20 a	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	8½ a 10	Molasses,	28 a 30
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	7¾ a	Oats,	30 a 35
Corn,	50 a 55	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Coffee,	8 a 10	Powder,	5.00 a 6.00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, brn,	7 a 10
Candles, E. P.	16 a 17½	Do. loaf,	12½ a 15
Flour,	5 a 5½	Salt, sack,	1.75 a 2.00
Feathers,	30 a 32	Do. alum, bu.	50 a 60
Flaxseed,	1.00 a 1.20	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	2½ a 3	Tallow,	8 a 9
Ditto, dry,	5 a 6	Wheat,	90 a 1.00
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	30 a 35
Do. Eng. sh.	3½	Wool,	12½ a 14
Indigo,	1 a 1.25	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1.75 a 2.00		

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 8 cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 18 "

REMARKS—Cotton 7¾ Beeswax dull at 20. Business dull, and no change in other produce.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon 7½ to 10. Turpentine 2.20 to 2.25. Hard 1.20 to 1.25. Tar 1.45 to 1.50. Little doing in Lumber. Freights to the West Indies 5 to 7.00. Sconers 3.00. Timber 2.50 to 3.00; some superior Mill has been sold at 3.50. Shipping Cotton 6 to 6. Old Head Scores 15 to 17.00. Corn 60 to 65. Fayetteville Flour 5.50 to 6.00.

Cotton at Cheraw 7 to 7¾. No change in prices of other articles.

At Columbia, Cotton 6 to 6½. At Macon 6½ to 6¾. At Augusta, 6¼ to 6¾. At New Orleans, 6½ to 6¾.

At New York, Cotton 6½ to 9, an advance of ½. Flour 6.00 to 6.37. Old Corn 74 to 78; new 60 to 68.

At Charleston, Cotton 7 to 8, an advance of ¾ to ½. Corn 60 to 65. Flour 5.50 to 5.75.

Total receipts of Cotton, 32,435 bales, against 30,250 last week.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Dec 17—Steamer Evergreen, with goods for J G Last, J N Lindsay, J P Grogan, N Anson, W H Moore, Randolph Co, J & W Murphy, C A Burch, J Coopers, J J Sharp, Jenkins & Roberts, H A Lucas & Co, Murchison, Reid & Co, J M Wooley, A McAlister, Boger & Maxwell, Mrs S Lidaines, Bockhen Co, A McLauchlin, of interior.

18—15—Steamer W B Morres, with goods for M Brown, Green Wornack, Richmond Manufacturing Co, Sanford Manuf Co, R A Craig, B G Watts, Scott & McAdoo, — Motley, C Stoner, W S Brodfortune, Whitesport & Pritchard, P C Rogers, H Winkler, F Ecroe, T Lachack, T & C Cooper, J A Worth, Murchison, Reid & Co, T C Platt, J McLaney, S McMillan, S L Smith, J A Ballington, W Boland, of interior.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Dec 9—Br Schr. Rover from Harbor Island; Sloop Governor from Stockdale. 10—Barque Taxo from St Pierre; Br Brig Victoria from Tobago, Hope from Trinidad, Guardian from Bermuda, Brig Leon from Havana. 12—Brig Frances Louise from Port Petre Guadaloupe. 13—Brig Wyatt from Salt Key. 14—Brigs Osceola from Havana; Wm Porrington from Guadaloupe; Schrs Tennessee from Havana, Old Zack from Porto Rico. 17—Schrs Emma from Charleston, Forest from Havana; Mathews from Nassau.

WANTED TO HIRE.

THE Subscriber wishes to hire an active Negro Man, of good character, to go to Wilmington.

C. LUTTERLOH.

Dec 20. 1w

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold at the Court House door in the Town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 7th day of February 1848, at 12 o'clock, M., upon a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved sureties, 400 acres of LAND, lying on the waters of Jumping Gully and Bridge Branch, among the lands of John C. Davis and others, late the property of Duncan Black.

Also, one fourth part of 4 acres, including a Mill in Fayetteville, known as Russell's Mill.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Commissioner.

Dec. 20, 1847. 94ts

Carolinian.

Manufacturers' Articles.

600 DOZEN Power Loom Pickers,
150 sides Belt Leather,
100 do Picker do,
50 dozen Lace do,
50 do Roller do, Calf & Sheep,
25,000 Warp and Filling Bobbins,
60 casks Potato STARCH,
50 dozen Shuttles, (assorted,)
45 lbs. Russia Isinglass, (genuine,)
10,000 Glass STEPS,
400 gross Steel Nails,
8 casks Emery, (assorted,

Together with other articles used in Cotton and Woollen Factories. Orders received for Cotton and Worsted Harness, Steel and Cane Reeds, Bobbins, for Stretchers, Speeders, Twisters, Dandforth, Thimble, &c. &c.

Agent for A. Menerly's Bells, of any size, for Churches, Factories, Steamboats, &c.

Also, Manufacturer's Machine Cards, of superior quality.

JOHN H. HASKELL, Eutaw st.
Baltimore.

Dec. 13, 1847. 94-6w

THE SUBSCRIBER

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that he may now be found at his NEW ESTABLISHMENT, on Donaldson street, South of the Store formerly occupied by Mr. John D. Starr, where he is prepared to make up Garments in the latest Paris, London, and Fayetteville styles, superior in point of cut and workmanship to any that can be made on the New York principle, and on that he flatters himself to be equal to any—being in the regular receipt of the latest styles afforded by the fashionable plates of the trade.

DANIEL CLARK.

Oct. 12, 1846 32tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1847.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—We refer to the news from Mexico, by the last mail. It will be seen that Commissioners to treat for Peace had arrived at the city; but *Mr. Trist had received his recall, and Gen. Scott had no instructions!* The Commissioners therefore returned home.

We regret to see that Gen Worth and other officers have been put under arrest.

THE GREAT QUESTION.—It will be seen that Mr. Dickinson of New York has brought forward in the Senate the Administration resolutions on the Mexican War; and that Mr. Calhoun promptly met them with counter resolutions. Mr. C. is too sagacious to be humbugged by such resolutions; for if there be any one point on which the whole North, of all parties, is united, it is that of opposition to new slave States. Mr. Dickinson's resolutions are a mere trap.

RE-ELECTION OF DIXON H. LEWIS.—*Defeat of the Administration.*—It is well known that the Administration have had the defeat of the Senator from Alabama, and the election of Wm. R King, greatly at heart. But after 18 ballots, Mr. Lewis has been re-elected. The following will show how the ballotings generally stood:

	1st	5th	10th	17th	18th
Lewis, (Loco)	50	50	64	66	82
King, (Loco)	34	31	26	22	withd'n.
Hopkins, Whig	48	48	43	44	44

THE WHIG CONVENTION.—The Whig meeting in Brunswick County recommended Dr. F. J. Hill as the Candidate for Governor, and appointed the following Delegates to the Convention, viz: John H. Burney, R. S. Burney, Dr. L. Frink, J. R. Chadwick, George Hooper, E. Bozman, Silas Inman, Daniel L. Russell, H. H. Watters, G. W. Potter, J. H. Pitchett, Joseph Green, David D. Allen, S. B. Everitt, and S. Langdon.

At the meeting in Halifax county, Col. Joyner was nominated, and 160 Delegates were appointed to the Convention.

The Whigs of Franklin have appointed 30 Delegates; and the Wings of Hyde 22.

THE MAILS.—The present condition of the Northern mails is a disgrace to the Post Office Department. On Thursday last we had five mails due from Washington—two of them came to hand. On Friday, four due, one received. On Saturday, four due, none received. On Sunday, one received, on Monday, one received.

The derangement is doubtless owing to the Postmaster General having actually put the Washington mail in carts upon the road from Washington to Richmond, and sent the great mail round from Baltimore by Norfolk. Any one who has ever travelled in winter over the roads from Washington to Richmond, will understand how idle it is to expect a regular mail, and even if it could be regular it is a day longer in coming. We repeat that the arrangement is a disgrace to the Department; and we hope that the people in this and every town on the line, from New York to New Orleans, will meet and denounce it.

P.S. The Register accounts for some of these failures, by stating that the Northern cars had been unable to run on Thursday or Friday, in consequence of the snow.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—A very gross counterfeit $20 note on the Cape Fear Bank was palmed off in this place on Wednesday last. The bill is totally unlike any plate ever issued by that Bank, and could not escape detection any where, if the slightest examination were made of it.—Each corner has XX; the border of the right-hand end is unusually broad and black. The vignette is a Locomotive and train of Cars. The paper is thin and light.

NEW PAPER.—The Catawba Gazette, by Mr. Wm J. Yopp, made its first appearance at Wilmington on Friday last. It is a neat paper, Democratic in its politics, and apparently considerably devoted to the cause of Temperance.

DEATH OF CHANCELLOR KENT.—This venerable Jurist died at his residence in New York on the 12th inst. in the 78th year of his age. He was universally respected for his virtues not less than for his eminent talents.

HON. BEDFORD BROWN.—The citizens of Caswell recently tendered Mr. Brown a Public Dinner, which he declined on account of the shortness of his stay in the county. From this we infer that he has only returned on a visit, and not to reside permanently, as was stated.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.—The Secretary of the Treasury states the actual Expenditures of our government for the year ending 30th June, 1847, at the large sum of $59,451,177 65.

The actual expenditures for the quarter ending 30th Sept 1847, were $10,409,394 09, which is at the rate of sixty-six millions for the year; but he *estimates* the remaining nine months of the financial year at a little over forty-two millions only, making for the whole year to June 30, 1848, $58,615,660 07.

For the year ending June 30, 1849, he estimates the expenditures at $55,641,941 72.

Should his estimates not be exceeded, it will show the pretty little sum of about *one hundred and seventy-four millions of dollars* expended by this Locofoco Administration in carrying on the government for *three years only!* But, as the Secretary has already admitted that he wants fifteen millions more than his estimate to carry him on till July next, we may reasonably suppose that he will not fare any better with his present estimates.

He admits that the expenditures will exceed even his exaggerated estimates of revenue, by upwards of thirty-six millions of dollars up to the 30th of June 1849. Of course that amount, (and more,) will have to be added to the present amount of the public debt, which will then be upwards of seventy millions of dollars.

Is not this living at rather a rapid rate? Is it not paying too dear for Texas, or even for the whole of Mexico? Is it not paying too dear for Locofocoism? We think so, and we think the people will say so at the Presidential election next year.

OFFICIAL HUMBUGGERY.—In the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, we find the following paragraph:—

"Table U shows the amount received in specie from all sources—customs, lands, miscellaneous, and loans, from 1st January, 1847, to 1st December, 1847, being $48,667,886 18; and the amount of disbursements in specie during the same period, $48,226,516 41; showing the aggregate of receipts and disbursements in specie during the first eleven months of the new system, $96,894,402 49, and proving that the department has been enabled, during the last eleven months, to circulate by disbursements among the people the sum of $48,226,516 31, under the specie-receiving and specie-circulating constitutional treasury."

The object of this statement is evidently to glorify the Sub-Treasury, by persuading the people that it had, during the last eleven months, put in circulation among them $48,226,516 31, in specie. And no doubt the Locofocos will greatly rejoice thereat. But the Secretary's own Table exposes the humbug. It shows that the Sub-Treasury has *taken out of circulation nearly half a million of dollars more than it put in circulation!*

A CONTRAST.—Perhaps our readers may already have marked the strong contrast between the President's conduct and language in regard to the South American Nations, and that which he has pursued towards Mexico. To bring it forcibly to the public attention we republish the following paragraph from the Message:—

"It has been my constant effort to maintain and cultivate the most intimate relations of friendship with all the independent Powers of South America; and this policy has been attended with the happest results. It is true, that the settlement and payment of many just claims of American citizens against these nations have been long delayed. The peculiar position in which they have been placed, and the desire on the part of my predecessors, as well as myself, to grant them the utmost indulgence, have hitherto prevented these claims from being urged in a manner demanded by strict justice. The time has arrived when they ought to be finally adjusted and liquidated, and efforts are now making for that purpose."

It seems that our citizens have just claims against these South American Nations,—as they have against Mexico. These claims originated in the same way, we believe, as those on Mexico, that is, by spoliations on our commerce. The settlement of both has been long delayed. The South Americans have never admitted our claims and promised to pay them;—Mexico did. They have never been pressed to settle—Mexico was threatened with war to make her liquidate the claims; and visited with war after she did liquidate them, before the payment of the whole was even due. The peculiar position of the South Americans, (that is, their civil wars and poverty,) have prevented our government from pressing them for payment. But the same peculiar position of Mexico has not exempted *her* from being pressed even to the death. The effort to maintain friendly relations with them "has been attended with the happest results," as might have been expected. The contrary course towards Mexico has been attended with the unhappiest results, as might also have been expected.

Why, under these identical circumstances, was not an identical policy pursued? Why was not "the utmost indulgence" granted to Mexico, who is admitted to be unable to pay, except in lands, as well as to the South American Powers? Mexico is our nearest neighbor; she has adopted our form of government, modelled her institutions after ours;—and we manifest our sense of the compliment, and our neighborly feelings, by waging war against her and by demanding half of her territory to swell our already almost boundless domain.

How can we account for the remarkable diversity of policy, except upon the supposition, made but too apparent by other evidence, that our Administration coveted the lands of Mexico, and thought Congress a cheaper and more reputable mode of obtaining them than purchase? Fortunately for the South Americans, they have no lands that we want, as yet; and they had better settle what they owe us peaceably, before we shall have annexed all of North America, for them their turn might come.

Some of our claims on Mexico dated as far back as 1815. For twenty-one years, that is, up to 1836, she *was* treated with the same forbearance which has marked the course of our government towards the South American Powers. But, in March 1836, Texas declared her independence, and forthwith all our forbearance was at an end. On the 20th of July following, less than four months after Texan independence, and just three months after the battle of San Jacinto, which showed that she could maintain that independence, our Minister to Mexico was instructed to demand redress for our claims, and in case he did not obtain "a satisfactory answer" in *five weeks*, he was ordered to demand his passports and return home! He did not obtain satisfaction, and returned home, accordingly.

In October, 1836, Gen Gaines marched into Texas, for the alleged purpose of defending our frontier; and the Mexican Minister in this country, unable to obtain any satisfaction for the violation of what his government still claimed as Mexican territory, demanded *his* passports and returned home.

In February, 1837, Gen. Jackson, who had secretly alluded to our claims on Mexico in his eight Annual Messages, sent a special message to Congress, asking the passage of an act authorizing reprisals against Mexican commerce." This request startled the whole country, and Congress, not looking beyond the *pretext* object, viz: the settlement of our claims, declined to authorize reprisals.

Subsequent events and disclosures have made it apparent, that even in 1836, the leaders of the Locofoco party had formed the design, which they have since prosecuted even to this war, to despoil Mexico of her territory,—first Texas, then New Mexico, the Californias, and perhaps at last the whole Republic.

The President's assertion that the "act declaring "the war to exist by the act of the republic of Mexico," and making provision for its prosecution "to a speedy and successful termination," was passed with great unanimity by Congress, there being but two negative votes in the Senate, and but fourteen in the House of Representatives,"—is one of as much barefaced impudence as the original attempt to throw the origin of the war off the President's own shoulders. In the face of the universal knowledge, that the whole Whig party pronounced the preamble false, the President asserts that it was passed with "great unanimity."

A CHAMPION.—The Locofoco party is blessed with a Leader in the Georgia Legislature who is thus described in a letter from Milledgeville to the Augusta Chronicle:—

"Mr. Dunagan led off in the debate as usual.—He admitted that his speech on Saturday was made against time, as some of his Democratic friends were absent from the Senate; and that he "didn't care" much reason for any additional remarks at that time. "*Hoorheeree*" he would say, that the "Democrats to the North *was much more sounder*" on the Wilmot Proviso than the Whigs. As to the war, it was necessary and "*righteous*," and Mr. Polk's Administration was the "*most greatest*" Administration that ever "*disred* in this Government." He seems at home when he gets on the Administration, for that is his *Rosinante*. Indeed, I was continually reminded of the "*Yellow* blossom of Jasper," in the "Georgia scenes," who swore that "Bullet was the greatest piece of *hoss* flesh in the thirteen united universal worlds."

AN EXAMPLE FOR YOUTH.—The Virginia papers publish a correspondence showing that a Professor in William and Mary College recently challenged the late President thereof to fight a duel, and that the challenge was promptly accepted, but the fight was prevented by the interposition of a friend. This is accompanied by the expression of an Editorial wish, "that good feeling and harmony may be restored, and that the two gentlemen referred to may continue to devote their time and their fine talents to the improvement and prosperity of the valuable institution, in which Virginia feels so much interest and pride." That is, that the President may be restored to his place at the head of the institution, so that his example, and that of the Professor, may at all times stand out in bold relief to the Students, in favor of duelling,—which is a criminal offence by the laws of Virginia, (to say nothing of the divine law.)

Those who wish their sons to be instructed in all the principles of the "code of honor," will doubtless send them to this "valuable institution"

☞ The communication of "Winter" is at hand too late for to-day's paper.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 13th, Mr. Bell, the new Senator from Tennessee, appeared and took his seat.

The old officers of the Senate were re-elected, almost unanimously, for two years, viz: Asbury Dickins, Secretary, Robert Beall, Sergeant-at-Arms, Isaac Holland, Door-keeper, Rev. Henry Slicer, Chaplain.

At the suggestion of Mr. Mangum, to save time, the Chairmen of the several Committees, as agreed on in the Caucus of the Locofoco members, were appointed without the formality of a ballot. The appointment of the other members of the committees was postponed till to-morrow.

On Tuesday, the Standing Committees were ordered to be appointed by the Presiding Officer, and not by ballot, as usual. They are as follows, (the first named being Chairman, as appointed yesterday.)—

Foreign Relations—Messrs. Sevier, Benton, Webster, Hannegan, and Mangum.

Finance—Messrs. Atherton, Dickinson, Clayton, Houter, and Phelps.

Commerce—Messrs. Dix, Breese, Johnson, of Maryland, Cameron, and Davis, of Mass.

Manufactures—Messrs. Dickinson, Ashley, Upham, Butler, and Clarke.

Agriculture—Messrs. Sturgeon, Turney, Spruance, Abbett, and Corwin.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Cass, Benton, Crittenden, Davis, of Mass., Dix, Badger, and Rusk.

Militia—Messrs. Rusk, Atchison, Greene, Fairfield, and Underwood.

Naval Affairs—Messrs. Fairfield, Yulee, Miller, Bright, Johnson, of Md., Cameron, and Badger.

Public Lands—Messrs. Breese, Ashley, Corwin, Felch, and Underwood.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. Atchison, Sevier, Bell, Downs, and Phelps.

Claims—Messrs. Mason, Westcott, Underwood, Bradbury, and Baldwin.

Judiciary—Messrs. Ashley, Butler, Berrien, Westcott, and Dayton.

Post Office and Post Roads—Messrs. Niles, Sturgeon, Pearce, Rusk, and Corwin.

Roads and Canals—Messrs. Hannegan, Foote, Clarke, Sturgeon, and Spruance.

District of Columbia—Messrs. Cameron, Hunter, Miller, Foote, and Greene.

On Retrenchment—Messrs. Turney, Douglass, Mangum, Niles, and Clarke.

Treasuries—Messrs. Douglass, Bright, Clayton, Butler, and Davis, of Mass.

Library—Messrs. Pearce, Davis, of Miss., and Mason.

Mr. Dickinson of New York submitted the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That true policy requires the government of the United States to strengthen its political and commercial relations upon this continent by the annexation of such contiguous territory as may conduce to that end, and can be justly obtained; and that neither in such acquisition, nor in the Territorial organization thereof, can any conditions be constitutionally imposed, or be provided for or established, inconsistent with the right of the people thereof to form a free sovereign State with the powers and privileges of the original members of the confederacy.

Resolved, That in organizing a Territorial government for territory belonging to the United States, the principles of self-government upon which our federative system rests will be best promoted, the true spirit and meaning of the constitution be observed, and the confederacy strengthened, by leaving all questions concerning the domestic policy therein to the legislatures chosen by the people thereof.

On Wednesday, Mr. Calhoun offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That to conquer and hold Mexico, either as a province or incorporating it into the Union, is inconsistent with the avowed objects of the war, contrary to the settled policy of the Government, in conflict with its character and genius, and, in the end, must be subversive of all our free and popular institutions.

Resolved, That no line of policy for the further prosecution of the war should be adopted, which may lead to consequences so disastrous.

The resolutions were ordered to be printed.

On Thursday, after some unimportant business, the death of Senator Speight was announced, and the Senate adjourned to Monday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES on Monday, the Speaker announced the Standing Committees as follows; the first named being Chairman:—

Committee of Elections—Thompson, Ind; Mullin, N Y; Chase, Tenn; Boyden, N C; Jenkins, N Y; Van Dyke, N J; Ingc, Ala; Roman, Md; Williams, Me.

Ot Ways and Means—Vinton, Ohio; Toombs, Ga; McKay, N C; Holden, Mass. Houston, Ala; Marchead, Ken; Pollock, Penn; Hubbard, Con; Nevin, N Y.

Claims—Rockwell, Con; Crowell, Ohio; Daniel, N C; Nelson, N Y; Wilmot, Penn; Dunn, Ind; Logan, Md; Flournoy, Va; Thomas, Penn.

Commerce—Hunt, N Y; Grinnell, Mass; Simpson, S C; Hampton, Penn; Tredaway, La; Wentworth, Ill; Gregory, N Y; Atkinson, Va; Bingham, Mich.

Public Lands—Collamer, Vt; Stephens, Ga; McClernand, Ill; Duncan, Ken; Brodhead, Penn; Perkins, N Y; Jamieson, Mo; Evans, Md; Cobb, Ala.

Post Office and Post Roads—Goggin, Va; Root, Ohio; Brown, Penn; St. John, N Y; Peelps, Mo; Embree, Ind; Jones, Tenn; Lincoln, Ill; Kaufman, Texas.

District of Columbia—Chapman, Md; Tallmadge, N Y; McDowell, Va; Barrow, Tenn; Ficklin, Ill; Henry, Vt; Sims, S C; Edwards, Ohio; Thurston, R I.

Judiciary—Ingersoll, Penn; Ashmun, Mass; Pratt, Ind; Hall, N Y; Lumpkin, Ga; Dixon, Con; French, Ken; Taylor, Ohio; Meade, Va.

Revolutionary Claims—King, Mass; Butler, Penn; Bowden, Ala; Rose, N Y; Iverson, Ga; Outlaw, N C; Morris, Ohio; Newell, N J; Smart, Mi.

Public Expenditures—Clingman, N C; Strohm, Penn; Bedinger, Va; Hale, Mass; Hall, Mo; Jones, Ga; La Sere, La; Clark, Me; Conger, N Y.

Manufactures—Stewart, Penn; Abbott, Mass; Woodward, S C; Houston, Del; Edsall, N J; Sherrill, N Y; Brown, Va; Crosfield, Md; Johnson, N H.

Agriculture—White, N Y; Shepperd, N C; Sawyer, Ohio; Palfrey, Mass. Harris, Ala; Rockhill, Ind; Belcher, Me; Thompson, Iowa; Slingerland, N Y.

Indian Affairs—Gentry, Tenn; Barringer, N C; Thompson, Miss; McElwaine, Penn; Cathcart, Ind; Giddings, Ohio; Peck, Vt; Buckner, Ken; Johnson, Ark.

Military Affairs.—Botts, Va; Burt, S C; Wilson, N H; Haralson, Ga; Dickey, Penn; Boyd, Ken; Marvin, N Y; Haskell, Tenn; Fisher, Ohio.

Militia—Thompson, Ken; Black, S C; Blanchard, Penn; McLane, Md; Bolley, N Y; Peasler, N H; Beale, Va; Featherston, Miss; Dickinson, Ohio.

Naval Affairs.—King, Ga; Holmes, S C; White, N Y; Schenck, Ohio; Bayly, Va; Levin, Penn; Stanton, Tenn; Cabell, Fla; Tuck, N H.

Foreign Affairs—Smith, Con; Hilliard, Ala; Ingersoll, Penn; Marsh, Vt; Rhett, S C; Pendleton, Va; Duer, N Y; McClelland, Mich; Duncan, Ohio.

Territories—Smith, Ind; Cranston, R I; Cobb, Ga; Rockwell, Mass; Thompson, Penn; Gott, N Y; Morse, La; Evans, Ohio; Pillsbury, Texas.

Library.—Adams, Mass; Preston, Va; Murphy, N Y.

Expenditures of State Department.—Barringer, N C; Crozier, Tenn; Lahm, Ohio; Dixon, Conn; Collins, N Y.

Expenditures of Treasury Department.—Root, Ohio; Donnell, N C; Birdsall, N Y; Buckner, Ken; Featherston, Miss.

Expenditures of War Department.—Crozier, Ten; Thompson, Ind; Kennon, O; Jackson, N Y; Lincoln, Ill.

Expenditures in Navy Department.—Tompkins, Miss; Boyden, N C; Maclay, N Y; Clark, Ky; Tuck, N H.

Expenditures in Post Office Department.—Wilson, N H; Kellogg, N Y; Stuart, Mich; Leffler, Iowa; Thompson, Ky.

Mr. Rockwell announced the death of Mr. Senator Huntington, and the House adjourned.

On Tuesday, on Mr. Barringer's motion Mr. Sheppard was excused from serving on the Committee on Agriculture, (on account of sickness.)

Mr. Tallmadge presented the memorial of James Monroe, (a Whig candidate in New York city,) contesting the seat of Mr. Jackson, the sitting member.

The Rev. Royal R. Gurley was elected Chaplain to the House.

On Wednesday, Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, from the Committee on Rules, reported sundry changes in the standing rules of the House.

A debate on Internal Improvements sprung up on Mr. Vinton's motion to appoint a Committee on Commerce between the States. Messrs. Rhett and Bedinger against the motion, and Messrs. Smith of Indiana, and Root, in favor.

A Message was received from the President giving his reasons for vetoing the bill passed at the last Session for the Improvement of Rivers and Harbors. The message is long, and is an answer to the resolutions of the Chicago Convention. It was attacked by Messrs Vinton, Stewart, and Schenk, in able speeches.

Mr. Holmes of S. C. submitted a preamble and resolutions as the basis of a free trade treaty of peace with Mexico. They assert that it is *inexpedient* to extinguish the National existence of Mexico; and provide for re-ceding all territory beyond the Rio Grande on condition that our citizens have free trade with New Mexico and Upper California, and all the ports of Mexico, with the right to construct a rail road to San Diego, or any town in New Mexico or California. The cession of San Juan de Ulloa to be retained as security for the fulfilment of these stipulations.

On Thursday, Mr. Botts offered a resolution to restore the mail to the rail road line at the price formerly paid.

The death of Senator Speight was announced, the House adopted the usual resolutions and adjourned.

MARRIED,

In Chapel Hill, on the 8th inst., at the residence of Judge Battle, by the Rev. Prof. Green, Mr. CHARLES PHILLIPS to Miss LAURA C. BATTLE.

In Union county, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. Stephen Parker, Mr. WILLIAM WHITLEY to Miss NANCY E. TREADAWAY, all of said county.

On the 18th ult. by the Rev. E. C. Williams, Mr. JAMES H., eldest son of Col. J. Traill, to Miss SARAH ANN, daughter of James Benton, Esq. And on the 19th ult., by the same, Mr. THOMAS H., son of James Benton, Esq., to Miss MARTHA, eldest daughter of Col. J. Traill, all of Union County.

In Columbus county, on the 25th ult., by the Rev. H. Lennon, Mr. J. H. STEPHENS to Miss HANNAH LENNON. Also, on the 2d inst., by T. S. Memory, Esq., Mr. McDUFFIE BYRD to Miss SARAH ANN RAY. Also, recently, near Whiteville, by John Creech, Esq., Mr. MATTHEW TEDDER to Miss LANEY SIBBIT.

In Raleigh, at the residence of Maj Charles L. Hinton, on Wednesday night last, by Rev. Drury Lacy, EDWARD IRWIN, Esq. of Virginia, to Miss JANE F. LEWIS, daughter of the late Warner M. Lewis, of Milton.

In Richmond county, on the 16th inst., by D McRae, Esq., Mr. JOSEPH J. COX, of Anson county, to Miss SARAH ROBINSON DUMAS, eldest daughter of Isham A. Dumas, Esq.

[The Mobile Advertiser will please copy.

In Hillsborough, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. R. Burwell, Mr EDWIN HEARTT, to Miss ALICE WILSON, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Wilson, all of that place.

DIED.

In this vicinity on yesterday morning, JANE, infant and only child of James W. Strange, Esq.

In Moore county, on Deep River, on the morning of the 5th inst., ROBERT JAMES CAMPBELL, only son of William C. Campbell, aged three years one month and ten days. He was a child of great promise.

Carthage Male and Female Institute.—The Spring Session in this Institution will commence on the first Monday in January, 1848. Terms as usual.

A. C. McNEILL, Principal.
Carthage, Dec. 18, 1847. 94-3w
Carolinian 2 wks.

FOR SALE.—A fine Saddle Horse, that works well in all kinds of harness.
94-2w L. McKELLAR.

WANTED.

A TIMBER WAGON of a small size, second hand would do. Also, two good Mules. Inquire of Mr. James Martine.
Dec. 20. 1w

FOR SALE.

75 HHDS. prime sweet Cuba Molasses, 15,000 lbs. Dry Hides.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Dec 20, 1847. 94-5w

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, a general assortment of **Dry Goods and Groceries,** consisting of

Black Cloths, black and fancy Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Kerseys, Plaid Vestings, fig'd do, black Satin do, Furniture Prints, fancy do, Muslin de Laines, Figured Cashmeres, Britannia Plaid, 6-4 Woollen Plaid, Irish Linen, Bleached She

NEW GOODS.

GROCERIES.

NEW WINTER GOODS.

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Castings, &c. &c.

NEW GOODS.

GROCERIES.

Express Mail Line

FROM RALEIGH TO COLUMBIA.

REMOVAL.

NEW STORE & NEW GOODS.

L. McKELLAR

FALL, 1847.

NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

Marble Factory.

BY GEORGE LAUDER.

On Consignment.

Daguerreotype Miniatures.

REMOVAL.

MERCHANTS

STEAM BOAT COMPANY,

OF FAYETTEVILLE AND WILMINGTON.

Great Reduction in Freight,

Averaging about 20 per cent.

GREAT

REDUCTION IN FREIGHT,

ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

	Former.	Present.
Box Goods, cubic foot,	8	7
Salt, sack,	30	25
Salt, coarse Liverpool, bus.	10	8
Iron, ton,	3 00	2 50
Coffee, per sack,	30	25
Sugars, per 100,	17½	15
Castings, per 2000 lbs.,	5 00	4 60

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

No prospect of Peace!

Fall and Winter Stock of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.

Blake & Briggs

Groceries, Hardware, Staple Dry Goods, Cutlery, Drugs, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CROCKERY.

JNO. M. ROSE

Kirkpatrick's Thrashing Machines.

Encourage Home Manufactures.

Gardner & McKethan

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER

CHAIRS.

CANDIES.

BOOTS & SHOES.

Fall and Winter Supply.

BOOTS & SHOES,

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

MANTUA-MAKING and MILLINERY.

Mrs. E. WALTON

Crockery and Glass-Ware.

A SAFE MEDICINE.

SADDLES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

Dreer's Garden and Flower Seeds, Bulbous Roots, &c.

NOTICE.

F. T. WARD

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Cooking Stoves of various patterns, always on hand, and sold low for cash.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

EQUITY SALE.

Near Spring and Summer

GOODS.

Fancy and Staple Goods, Fur and Wool Hats, Caps and Shoes, Crockery, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

FOR SALE.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1847.

John C. McLaurin vs. Arthur P. Wright.

Original Attachment.

NOTICE.

RUNAWAY.

Dr. H. F. Peery's Vermifuge,

Or "Dead Shot" for Worms.

WINTER GOODS.

For Farmers' and Family Use.

J. & T. WADDILL.

HAY STREET.

BOOK BINDERY.

BOOK STORE

AND

BOOK BINDERY.

HOTCHKISS'S

VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

BABY JUMPERS.

NOTICE.